Responsibility for Harlem

New York Times

It Should Clean Up Section, It Is Felt, Before Blaming Citizens

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Speaking of the dirt of Harlem streets, THE TIMES intimated several weeks ago that the residents were largely to blame. Another New York newspaper is now offering cash prizes to Harlem residents who keep their streets clean.

These admonitions and prizes, I think, should be offered to Mayor O'Dwyer and the city's Department of Sanitation.

I was a resident of Harlem at one time and have been a close neighbor since. I also know how Negroes keep their surroundings when given a fair chance.

To see for myself, I strolled across Harlem recently, from Morningside Park to the East River. It was filthy. Heaps of garbage, truck loads, were heaped at curbs, and wastepaper was everywhere. I asked passers-by how often the city's street cleaners came through, and nobody seemed to know. They were resigned to living in dirt.

I was secretary of the New Brunswick Housing Authority when Robeson Village, a Negro housing project now occupied by sixty families, was built here. I had occasion to inspect that project after it was tenanted. It was clean inside and out. The tenants kept their homes, outer hallways and grounds cleaner than they would have been kept by a similar group of white families of the same economic class.

Unquestionably, Harlem residents don't try to keep their neighborhoods clean; and why should they? It would be no use. They do undoubtedly throw garbage from their windows, and why shouldn't they when the ground below is heaped with garbage? You and I would dump our pails from our windows too.

First clean Harlem streets and lots and then allot the blame if they become dirty again.

THOMAS MCMORROW.

New Brunswick, N. J., Dec. 7, 1948.

For Better Conditions in Harlem

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We read with whole-hearted approval the letter from Rita Morgan, Maryal Knox and Clyde E. Murray in THE TIMES on Dec. 7, calling for an experiment in integrated planning in East Harlem.

The Manhattan Division of the Protestant Council, together with the Pathfinding Service of the New York City Mission Society, has been working ever since its organization to help the churches in East Harlem plan a cooperative ministry of service to these families. Nothing is clearer, however, than that neither the local churches nor the social agencies can do more than help ameliorate the problems of East Harlem until the city recognizes its responsibility for a vigorous program of comprehensive planning and action to improve housing, police protection, sanitation and recreation, the lack of which makes up the basic causes of community disorganization.

We wish to join the East Harlem Council for Community Planning in calling on the Mayor and the City Planning Commission to undertake an experiment in integrated planning in East Harlem. We should also like to call your attention to the needs of West Harlem, where from 125th Street to Lenox Avenue to 138th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue there is no playground and no housing project.

We pledge the cooperation of Protestant forces in any such endeavor to focus the efforts of the public and private agencies on the meeting of human needs in one of Manhattan's needy areas.

Rev. SHELTON HALE BISHOP,
Chairman, Community Affairs Committee, Manhattan Division of the Protestant Council of the City of New York.

Rev. FRANK C. CONDIT,
President, East Harlem Association of Churches and Pastors.

Rev. DAVID W. BARRY,
Director, Pathfinding Service of the New York City Mission Society.

New York, Dec. 7, 1948.

Thank God for Alabama!

The Constitution

Josephus Daniels, beloved editor of The Raleigh News and Observer, had a phrase to which he resorted frequently in his editorial columns. Atlanta, Ga.

Whenever his own State of North Carolina was shown in an unfavorable light by a recapitulation of progress in the various States, Daniels usually was able to find solace and consolation in the fact that, however far down the list was North Carolina, South Carolina was even lower. And almost invariably Mr. Daniels would conclude his editorial:

"Thank God for South Carolina!"

We thought of that over the weekend, reading: Mon. 6-14-48

1. Of an ALABAMA judge's refusal to dismiss a red-haired divorcee's paternity suit against His Honor James E. Folsom, the elected chief executive of that sovereign commonwealth;

2. Of the well-financed but fast-fizzling Southern revolt which is scheduled to culminate in a rump convention in Birmingham, ALABAMA, July 17, and

3. Of the incident south of Bessemer, ALABAMA, where twenty automobiles full of hooded hoodlums intimidated two young ladies engaged in the training of Negro girls for Negro Girl Scout leadership. The Constitution

All of these stories were on the national wires. Atlanta, Ga.

None of them, to put it charitably, reflect credit on the State wherein they occurred, even though the vast majority of the citizens of Alabama are certainly not responsible and probably not even in sympathy with those who are. Mar.

Nevertheless, Georgians, who have been held up to national ridicule for years by such things as the two-Governor fiasco, are glad that some other State is now getting most of the notoriety and the snide treatment by Time. 6-14-48

Oh, we still have sheriffs who take to their beds with mysterious illnesses when politically powerful citizens commit brutal attacks in front of numerous eye-witnesses—and other sheriffs and legislative representatives who are convicted of taking hush money from bootleggers—but always we can look across the Chattahoochee River at a neighboring State that seems determined to outstrip Georgia in at least one respect, and say quite fervently:

"Thank God for Alabama!"

New Homes For Shacks— The Goal Of These Builders

The News Birmingham, Ala.

TUSKEGEE FARMER CHANGES HIS LIVING STANDARDS—A few miles from Tuskegee Institute may be seen this dramatic picture of how one farmer made a different home—and life—for himself. On the left is the low-cost, concrete block house he built himself. On the right is the shack in which the family formerly lived. Sun. 7-25-48

BY VIRGINIA VANDERVEER
News Staff Writer

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 24 — A small, neat house, built of concerte blocks, is rising slowly toward completion on a back country road a few miles from Tuskegee.

This house—simple and unimposing—may be a historic landmark in the economy and on the face of the South.

Its construction is being closely supervised by Southern Research Institute in Birmingham as an example of a basic rural house to replace the traditional Southern shack.

The unique feature of this average-type house is what Southern Research figures it will cost in these days of high-priced homes:

A farmer, using his own hands for labor, can build the house for $550 if he molds the concrete blocks himself from gravel, sand and concrete.

If he adds plumbing and installs it himself, the price will go up to $900.

If the farmer buys commercial concrete blocks for his basic, rural home, the price will be $750 without plumbing and $1,100 complete.

* * *

First House Small

THE FIRST HOUSE is purposely very small and very simple. Institute engineers want to find out what is the "basic" amount of housing they can get for the least money.

This house is being built as the pastorate of the Franklin A. M. E. Zion Church by members of the congregation and students from Tuskegee Institute.

It is 27 feet wide and 31 feet deep. Inside are a living room and behind it, a kitchen and bath. To one side of the living room are two small bedrooms.

There is a small back porch behind the kitchen. The

To this simple floor plan, institute engineers figure rooms can be added on either side as a farmer's family grows. News

Floor Plan Simple

THE FLOOR OF THE basic rural house will be poured concrete and the walls will be the rough, sturdy finish of concrete blocks.

In other houses of this type at Tuskegee, owners have gotten gay, Bohemian effects by painting the inside blocks bright colors.

The house is to be heated by a fireplace and the kitchen coal stove. Its compactness is designed to protect it from the usually mild Southern Winter, while the floor plan will allow heat to circulate into all rooms.

* * *

Expense Is Checked

R. C. JOHNSON, of the institute's staff, goes to Tuskegee regularly to inspect progress of the first house.

A close check is being kept on all expenses and on the amount of man hours involved in the construction. The News

From these figures, the institute plans to make a report to its trustees on the history of this house and its possible, widespread use in the South.

If the trustees approve, the institute may then follow through by putting out a house-building "recipe" for Southern farmers.

The recipe will include floor plans and all instructions for building the four-room house. A staff of experts might go around the state to give advice on house building. Birmingham, Ala.

Institute engineers hope it will prove feasible for a farmer to borrow the necessary cash on his land or crops and build his house during the slack days of Winter. Some sort of state housing program might lend the money. Sun.

* * *

THE FIRST sample house is being built in Tuskegee because the Tuskegee Institute there has already shown considerable interest in low-cost housing.

Several farmers around the Negro college have borrowed funds from Tuskegee to build their own houses and, by so doing, radically changed their way of living. 7-25-48

Slowly, almost imperceptibly, concrete block is appearing along the roadways of Alabama. Still far outnumbered by the wooden shacks of yesterday, it is pushing itself into notice on the rural scene.

* * *

May Replace Shacks

THE TUSKEGEE experiment is being conducted under Southern Research's warrant to make studies for the improvement on conditions in the South.

The institute considers the weary, slanting shacks of Alabama and her sister states a bad condition.

Rising with the sturdy, square house on the back road near Tuskegee is a hope in the minds of research institute officials and in the hearts of Southern farmers—a hope that this house may be the forerunner of decent homes for many men. 7-25-48

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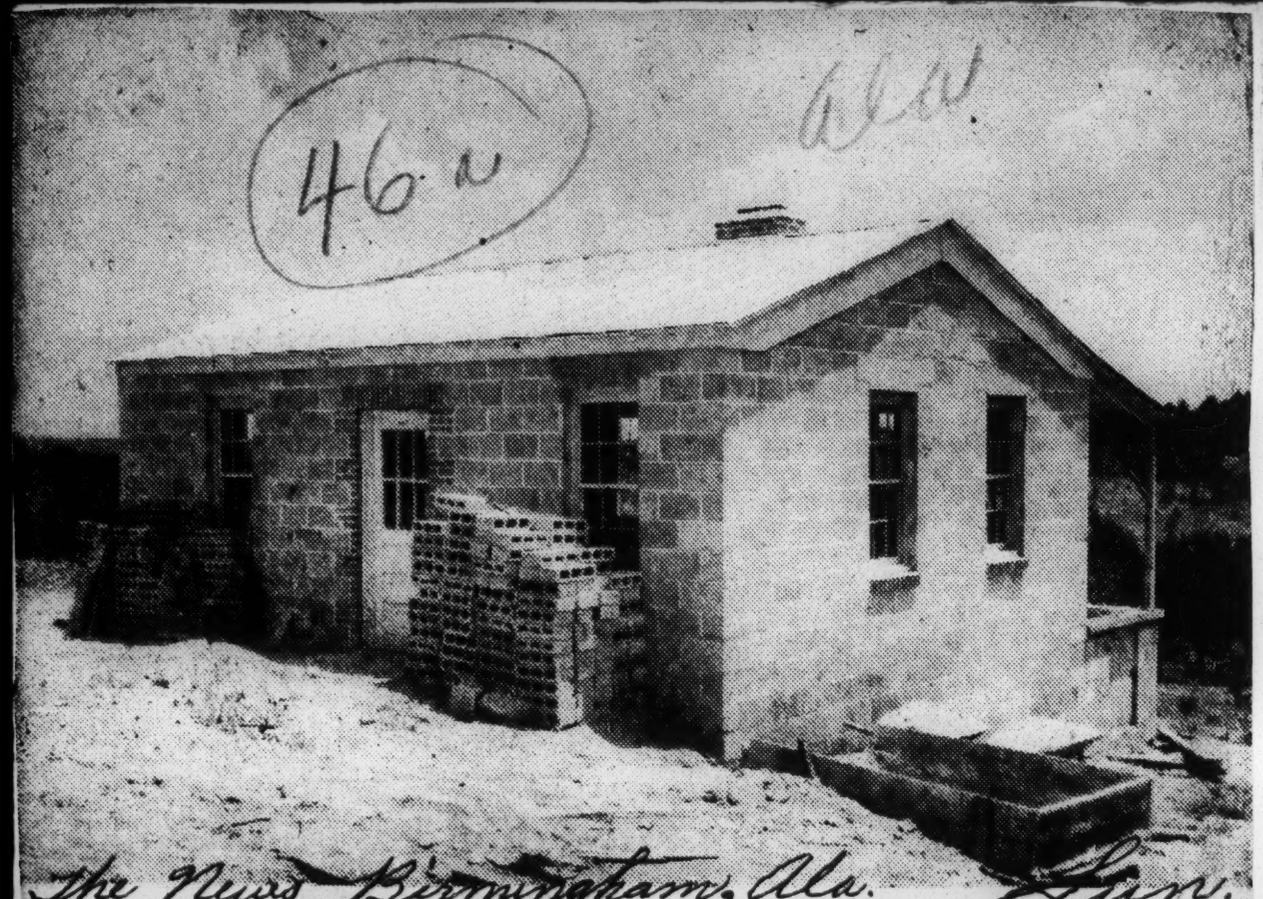

The News Birmingham, Ala. Sun.

WILL THIS REPLACE DIXIE FARMER'S SHACK?—This is a front view of the basic, rural house, being developed by the Southern Research Institute at Tuskegee, Ala. The institute figures this low-cost, long-lasting house may someday take the place of the traditional Southern shack. 7-25

The News Birmingham, Ala.

PICTURESQUE—BUT FAR FROM MODERN—The News photographer's camera catches a typical weather-beaten Southern shack along an Alabama highway. Hundreds of these unpainted, sagging shacks are found along every Southern highway and by-way. Southern Research Institute hopes some day they may be replaced with modern, low-cost housing. Sun. 7-25-48

California

ASKED TO CHANGE JIM-CROW POLICY

The Oakland Housing Commissioners have been asked to change their policy of racial segregation which exists in several of the federal housing projects by the Alameda County Branch of the NAACP, it was revealed this week. The Executive Board ordered Henry Johnson, Jr., Executive Secretary, to advise the Commissioners that California courts have ruled out such segregation in two instances.

In discussing the matter, Johnson said the Lockwood Gardens in East Oakland and the Auditorium Village have no Negro residents, likewise, there are several of the temporary projects in West Oakland, which are inhabited entirely by Negroes. Peralta Villa maintains segregation within the project. Certain buildings in the northern section are reserved for white only. The Campbell Village is the only project residing families on a democratic basis according to the NAACP.

Burn Cross To Intimidate L. A. Negroes

LOS ANGELES —(ANP)— A 12 foot tall flaming cross burned in Los Angeles sparkling in the skies a message warning Negroes not to move in the Eagle Rock area. Several Negroes have already bought homes in this neighborhood, considered one of the city's better communities.

Although a $500 reward has been promised for anyone finding a person promoting racial hatred here, the identity of those burning the cross is unkown. It has been established, however, that the infamous Ku Klux Klan had nothing to do with this act.

According to neighbors a crowd of about 75 persons was attracted to the cross which burned on a vacant lot in the 4400 block on Derby place.

A white widow in this area, Mrs. Betty Brunner, hinted that she may have been threatened not to sell her nome to a Negro. She said that she would sell her house to whomever she pleased.

Tomatoes have been thrown at her house and police have been called there because the "radio was too loud." Mrs. Brunner said that several Negroes had been among the people inspecting her home.

Poor Folks, Following Nature, Beat Middle-Class in Child-Rearing

PM New York, N.Y. Fri. 1-9-48 Family (46a)

The Mexican artist, Diego Rivera, used to proclaim with revolutionary enthusiasm:

"The proletariat is always right."

This neat but naive expression of unbounding faith has been rudely shaken by historical facts. But last week a couple of University of Chicago sociologists presented evidence before the American Assn. for the Advancement of Science revealing that pediatricians (specialists in child health and disease) are only now catching up with certain facts of infant life that the working-class knew all along. PM New York, N.Y.

Deutsch

Professors Allison Davis and Robert J. Havighurst have been engaged in an interesting piece of research at Chicago on the differences in child-rearing among various social and economic classes. Last week they reported these differences, among others: Fri. 1-9-48

¶ More working-class babies than middle-class babies are breast-fed.

¶ More working-class babies are fed whenever they wish to nurse.

¶ Working-class babies also are weaned later than middle-class babies.

Oddly enough, modern pediatricians have reversed themselves on the old medical dictum that bottle-feeding was better than breast-feeding, are now urging feeding baby when it wants to eat rather than putting it on a rigid time-table formula, and are recommending later weaning—all practices followed by the lowly proletariat without recourse to weighty tomes on how to bring up a child.

Middle-Class Kids More Regimented than the Poor

The proletariat, in other words, are more inclined to let Nature take its course in the matter of bringing up their progeny. The working-class, it seems, also allows its children more freedom of action than the middle-class does. Here, again, the professional experts in child-rearing are catching up with the proletariat, urging that parents use more *mays* and less *musts* in their attitude toward their offspring. PM New York, N.Y.

The Davis-Havighurst report is based on an extensive study of child-rearing practices in 200 Chicago families, representing cross-sections of the working class and middle class. Fri. 1-9-48

"Middle-class families," the social scientists note, "are more rigorous than working-class families in their training of children for feeding and cleanliness habits. They generally begin training earlier. Furthermore, middle-class families are less permissive than working-class families in their regimen. They require their children to take naps at a later age, to be in the house at nights earlier, and, in general, permit less free play of the impulses of their children."

Davis and Havighurst observe that three times as many middle-class children suck their thumbs as working-class children. This fact apparently confirms the hypothesis that thumb-sucking is a response to frustration of the hunger drive, or of the drive to seek pleasure through sucking—inasmuch as middle-class kids are fed less frequently and are weaned earlier than their lower-class cousins. PM New York, N.Y. Fri.

Professors Davis and Havighurst also point to data indicating that masturbation is three times more frequent among middle-class children. This might be explained by the hypothesis that masturbation is in part a palliative to frustration; frustrated kids would masturbate more. 1-9-48

Surprisingly enough, it was found that middle-class mothers, in general, expect their children to assume responsibility earlier in the home, to help with the younger children, and to cook and sew at an earlier age than the average child in the working-class home. PM New York, N.Y.

Experts Urge Parents To Be More 'Permissive'

Many experts on child-rearing are recommending that middle-class parents be more "permissive" in their attitudes toward children, contending that orthodox middle-class practices tend to make kids too anxious and frustrate them too much for the best mental health in later life.

One of the striking findings of the Davis-Havighurst study is the similarity between attitudes and practices in white and Negro children on different socio-economic levels. The middle-class Negro parent is very much like his white prototype, as is the Negro working-class parent.

"The likenesses," say the two sociologists, "hold for such characteristics as number of children, ages of parents when married, as well as child-rearing practices and expectations of children."

The findings of Davis and Havighurst confirm, in their area of study, the observation made by Professor Alfred C. Kinsey, who found that the sexual behavior of Negroes and whites was strikingly similar on different socio-economic levels of life. PM New York, N.Y. Fri. 1-9-48

Davis and Havighurst included in their report last week some observations on the relation of birth-order to personality in middle-class families with only two children. They noted the following pattern among both white and Negro middle-class families with only two children:

¶ The first child tends to be more jealous, more selfish, and neater.

¶ The second child tends to be happier, more generous and more punished. 1-9-48

Racial Democracy Ruled Illegal By City

The Board of Supervisors has no authority to specify racial conditions of occupancy, rental fees or types of construction in the pending ordinance to establish a redevelopment area.

This ruling was made by City Attorney John J. O'Toole. His opinion was asked by the Board following a public hearing on the redevelopment proposal June 3.

At the meeting, some groups sought to have restrictions placed in the measure against racial discrimination. They urged also that a certain portion of redeveloped areas be designated by public housing at rentals which families now residing in slum clearance areas could pay.

O'Toole said the legal steps designated in the State Community Redevelopment Act establish "beyond question both the legal impropriety and the futility" of including such suggestions in the pending bill.

The Western Addition area has been designated by the City Planning Commission as the section most in need of redevelopment.

The Board of Supervisors must first issue an ordinance establishing project No. 1 for redevelopment, before the redevelopment agency can proceed with condemnation. O'Toole declared. Prior to that time, the redevelopment agency can act only in an advisory capacity.

Miami Police Official Condemns Slums In City

By JAMES B. LaFOURCHE

MIAMI—(ANP)—Miami's slum-ridden Negro environs came in for a severe drubbing last Thursday when Assistant Police Chief Walter E. Headley, told the Citizens Slum Clearance committee that 62 per cent of the misdemeanor cases hand led by the police had their origin "the huts and hovels of the blighted area in question, which houses per cent of te population."

The slum dwellings, contended the enforcement official, are the incubus for the breeding of more than 75 per cent of the city's major violence, Mr. Headley also added that because of lack of proper communication and the difficulty experienced in patrolling inacessible alleys and dead-end streets, only 25 per cent of misdemeanors committed are reported. Arrests in the white areas, he said, were about 90 per cent.

Liberty City, a low-rent housing project for Negroes, was pointed out by Mr. Headley as a model community where "Crime is practically nil."

The committee, five of whom are Negroes, told the police head that they thought the greatest contributing factors to the commission of crime was the leniency shown Negro violators by the courts, and they emphasized further that the widespread activities of bolita, Cuba and other gaming vices had the support of "high connections." It was at this instance that Abe Aronovitx prominent white attorney, demanded that the police drive gambling operators from the Negro district.

"I challenge the police to enforce the gambling laws regardless of who is hurt," thundered Mr. Aronovitz. "This vicious racket that takes away the pennies and nickels from the poorest people is difinitely related to our problem of providing suitable housing. The health, welfare and economy of the entire community is affected."

Was Opposed by Whites

OK Given $120,000 Project in Miami

MIAMI—A building permit, which a Miami city official had refused to issue because of objections from whites to having a $120,000 Negro housing development near them, was ordered issued here last week after the builders had threatened legal action.

The refusal had aroused considerable bitterness among Negro leaders here because of the recent pictorial publication of the squalor and misery found in the Negro slum area.

The project is near a white residential area and Cocoanut Grove section of Miami. Julius Gaines, white, of Gaines Construction Company, anticipated opposition from the white people, as occured on several previous attempts in other areas, planned and offered an eight-foot wall to be erected, and in addition, a 250 ft. section of land to serve as a buffer between the Negro development and the residential area of the whites. But in spite of that plan the permit was refused.

However, when city officials evidently foresaw victory for the builders from a State Supreme Court decision, as there was a precedent for it, they issued the permit. Their explanation was that they discovered that use of the land is not restricted by deed.

EIGHT BUILDINGS

The $120,000 project will consist of eight four-unit apartment buildings. The location is Franklin Avenue, between Habiscus and Royal Streets, only a block off Main Highway, in the Cocoanut Grove section.

The Franklin Avenue lots face adjoining white residential areas, but border on Negro housing districts at the rear.

Inferior Housing Hit in Yale Law Journal

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Inferior, segregated housing is "one of the primary causes of strained race relations," according to student authors of the article, "Race Discrimination in Housing," which appears in the current of the Yale Law Journal.

Especially attacked by the authors, Isaac N. Groner of Buffalo, N.Y., and David M. Helfeld of New York City, are the right of redevelopment housing projects to discriminate racially and restrictive covenants.

The first issue is currently on its way up through the New York State courts in an initial test involving Stuyvesant Town, the Metropolitan Life housing project in New York City, while the constitutionality of restrictive covenants is awaiting decision from the U.S. Supreme Court.

Declaring that "housing clearly illustrates the national failure to treat individuals on the basis of individual merit rather than racial myth," the two use studies to show that colored homes are generally substandard and inferior in every section of the country.

Effect on Individuals

They say, "The colored man who strives to live by the social and ethical standards of the majority must reside in the neighborhood of poverty, filth and vice. When he seeks housing outside his segregated area, he is thwarted by discrimination enforced informally or in the courts."

On the other hand, they add that the extent of mutual respect engendered by interracial living was demonstrated during the Detroit race riots when colored and white persons who lived in the same section of the city showed no disposition to join in the general violence.

Study Shows Negroes Up Home Costs

NASHVILLE — A recent study, "If Your Next ..eighbors Are Negroes," by the Race Relations Department of the American Missionary Association at Fisk University, explodes the myth that Negroes depreciate property values.

The study cites, in dollars and cents, instances and neighborhoods where real estate values rose with Negro ownership and residence.

In one such neighborhood, an "appraiser got the facts on every one of more than 30 houses. Before Negroes moved in prices were between $2,200 and $3,500. Six months later prices averaged $4,500 and $5,000 for the same houses."

Panic-selling usually following on the heels of the first Negro families into a residential area, the study indicates, can be attributed to ignorance or market manipulation.

"Many realtors have simply not known of the increase in value and have mistakenly advised white clients to sell." Or sometimes "the scare is deliberately trumped-up for money-making reasons—huge profits can be made by panicking the market, buying fast and then reselling."

Since last spring's Supreme Court decision declared restrictive covenants unenforceable, minority groups may be moving into districts formerly closed to them. Not in any large number, because of the limiting economic and social factors (as analysed in "People vs. Property," another study of the Race Relations Department); but residential areas may become more fluid and diverse in their population composition.

Tenant Protection Unit

...Tenants' Protective Association Inc., was launched by Congressman Adam ... in an organization ... Baptist Church. Two thousand people heard the aims of the organization which is pledged to obtain adequate housing.

The association will also seek to encourage new housing and slum clearance. A staff of 14 lawyers will furnish legal advice and representation in the courts. A total of 1,000 crusaders were appointed as temporary chairmen to organize the various houses.

Measure Passed Over At Request Of Republican

Dormitories Wanted By University For Student Housing

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—During the call of the calendar last week the senate passed over the bill to authorize the Defense Homes Corporation to convey Slowe and Carver Halls, Government dormitories, to Howard University. Senator Harry P. Cain, Republican, of Washington, who submitted the report from the Banking and Currency Committee, recommending favorably action on the bill, requested Thursday that it be "passed ov ." He gave no reason for his request.

The committee report revealed that the committee had considered two bills one to give the properties to the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial for use as an industrial school, and the other to transfer them to Howard University.

The two dormitories were originally constructed to provide housing facilities for colored workers who came to Washington to work for the government during the war. Because a number of these workers are still tenants of these buildings and still working for the government, the committee amended the bill to permit them to remain there four more years or until they could find other places in which to live.

COMMITTEE MAKES INQUIRY

The committee inquired into the question of why these permanent residence halls were being offered for transfer without monetary consideration. Housing and Home Finance Adminstrator Raymond M. Foley told the committee that both buildings were extensively advertised for sale and various bids were received from interested groups in Washington and other cities.

All of the bids, except one, were too low to be entertained, Mr. Foley revealed, and the one acceptable bid, for approximately the full amount of the agency's appraisal of the fair value of the property was accepted but the bidders failed to make the purchase and were found to be financially unresponsible.

No further efforts were made to sell the properties since the interest of Howard University in acquiring them had been brought to the agency's attention.

In considering the two bills, the committee was strangely influenced by the fact that their transfer to Howard would relieve the Congress of the necessity of providing other similar facilities for the institution.

The committee said it recognized the service and benefits offered by the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial group but because a considerable amount of money would have to be spent to remodel these buildings to make them suitable for an industrial school, it was decided that it would be better to have these buildings continue to be used for dormitories.

A question was raised in committee respecting a repossession clause for protection of the government due to the present international situation. The bill was amended to allow property which may be needed in connection with a national defense emergency to revert to the United States upon a written finding made by the President prior to July 1, 1963, that such emergency exists.

THE EAST HARLEM PROBLEM

We invite the attention of Mayor O'Dwyer, his Cabinet and the Board of Estimate to a set of conditions in East Harlem that add up to a disturbing problem. The photographs published in this newspaper yesterday, along with a descriptive article by Charles Grutzner, told of one element in this problem. Garbage and other refuse are thrown wantonly from upper windows of flats into courtyards. Ashes, tin cans, garbage and other litter are piled in vacant lots. Some of it is burning from time to time. Debris is everywhere, on sidewalks, in the streets, in vestibules. In one public playground broken glass lies all about, a constant hazard to children. Although one pick-up daily is scheduled by Department of Sanitation trucks, uncovered cans of garbage, ashes and other refuse lined the streets into mid-afternoon yesterday. One resident in a crosstown street below 110th Street said this refuse was "usually" picked up daily, in the morning, but yesterday it hadn't been.

But this is a problem that far surpasses the question of efficiency or inefficiency of the much-criticized Sanitation Department. It touches intimately the Department of Housing and Buildings, the Health Department, the Park Department, the Board of Education, the police, the courts. It should, indeed, engage the determined attention of the whole city government and, beyond that, the conscience of the people of New York City. We, as a city, are not providing decent living conditions in that area—and there are other areas as well, of course. We have not assimilated these people, of various races, color and creed, into a way of thinking and living that will cause them to take pride in good housekeeping. We have failed to provide them with decent, near-by playgrounds, although numerous small vacant areas are available. We have not insisted on such a level of Sanitation Department service, and steady compulsion against offenders, that these East Harlem residents will be inspired themselves to a higher standard of behavior. Our social agencies, our schools have been ineffective.

The basic problem here, of course, is to remake people—the people of East Harlem. We are not at all sure we know how that can be done, but New York, officially and unofficially, cannot rest easy while these people are living up there in that condition and in the frame of mind it helps to produce. Today about 125 residents of the general area of Harlem are scheduled to appear in court to answer summonses for littering, handed out in two days by Sanitation Inspectors. Such violations bring a fine ordinarily of $2 to $5. These appearances in court may help; they should at least throw some light on the causes that lie behind the offense. But even stiffened sentences will, we fear, not reach far beyond the surface symptoms of this deep-seated social problem. We shall, for one thing, have to remodel, rebuild the physical Harlem before we make more sympathetic good citizens out of the Puerto Rican, Spanish, Italian, Negro and other families who now live there in such drab and cheerless surroundings.

Two Refuse to Testify

Efforts to Delay Legislation Is Charged

WASHINGTON—Because of obvious delaying tactics by the House Banking and Currency Committee in considering Federal housing bill now considering, two leaders of national Negro organizations as well as executive director of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches in other proponents of such legislation, last week decided to forego personal testimony before the committee. The two Negro leaders were Mrs. Mary M. Bethune, founder of the National Council of Negro Women, who has shown no inclination to speed up proceedings by simply submit statements of their position. Chairman Jesse Wolcott (R., Michigan) of the House Banking

the hearings so that the bill might be brought to the floor before Congress adiourns for the summer.

Boston Ends Jim Crow In All Public Housing

BOSTON—The Boston City council last week gave the green light to a resolution ending all segregation in the proposed $200,000,000 Massachusetts state housing program.

The resolution calls upon the Boston Housing Authority to include in its applications for contractions with the state board a clause declaring "that there shall be no discrimination or segregation because of race, color, creed, religion or national origin, in the selection of tenants, fixing of rents, maintenance and operation of the project, or otherwise."

NEGRO PILOTS MUM

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Top army officials have requested the 25 pilots of the 332nd Fighter Group, attending the Golden Anniversary International Air Show here, not to discuss controversial issues such as army segregation and discrimination, the Chicago Defender learned last Friday.

Say Policy Keeps Many Units Empty

PORTLAND, Ore.—The Portland Housing authority last week denied charges brought by the Housing and Planning association that it practices systematic discrimination in allocating housing to Negroes.

A resolution from the group headed by Rev. Thomas J. Tobin called on the authority to reaffirm its policy. Although the agency has gone on record as not practicing discrimination, it does not follow this line, the complaining group declared.

OFFICIAL EXCUSE

Housing Commissioner H. J. Dahlke answered the discrimination charge, saying that when a vacancy occurs it is given to the first family on the list. This was counter to the claim of the Housing and Planning association that certain units were restricted to whites and others to Negroes.

5,000 Negroes Homeless

New York—"The community of Vanport has been completely demolished. Five thousand Negroes, a large portion of the population, are homeless," Edwin Berry, Executive Secretary, Portland Urban League, stated in a report to the organization's national headquarters in New York this week. The make-shift town, thrown into panic by late warnings of danger, was flooded within minutes by fifteen feet of water when the Columbia River tore through the weak dikes protecting the area.

Associated Press reports have already indicated that no one knew how many of the 18,700 Vanport residents had perished.

Vanport, six-year-old suburb of Portland, one of the nation's largest war housing areas, was completely inundated when the Columbia River dikes gave way last Sunday afternoon.

55% Negro Vets Need Homes

Daily Worker

WASHINGTON, Jan 21 (FP).—In the South, 55 percent of married Negro veterans and 33 percent of whites are living doubled up or in rented rooms, trailers or tourist cabins. And 18 percent of Southern veterans of both groups live in housing units needing major repairs or standard plumbing facilities. This was shown in a report of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, issued today.

Negroes Hit by Housing

The Worker

Because of Jimcrow housing, some 40,000 Negroes in Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit and Cleveland are forced to live with other families as boarders or by doubling up.

Sun 1-4-48

Inferior Housing Strain Seen

Daily Worker Atlanta, Ga.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—(ANP)—Inferior, segregated housing is "one of the primary causes of strained race relations" says an article appearing in the current issue of the "Yale Law Journal."

Thurs

This comment is included in a discussion of "Race Discrimination in Housing" in the Journal. The Yale law student authors attack racial exclusion in redevelopment housing and the restrictive covenant.

3-18-48

The constitutionality of private agreements barring minority groups from buying land was argued in January before the United States Supreme court and is currently awaiting decision. The authors, Isaac N. Groner, of Buffalo, and David M. Helfeld, of New York City, also consider the right of redevelopment housing projects to discriminate racially. This issue is currently on its way up through the New York State courts in an initial test involving Stuyvesant Town, the Metropolitan Life housing project in New York City.

OBLIGATIONS CITED

"Since Stuyvesant Town has assumed much of the character of government, standing in a relation to New York City, similar to that of the company town in relation to its state government," the article says, "Its status as a private government would appear to impose on it constitutional obligations. Among these obligations would seem to be the requirement that the development open its doors to tenants on a non-racial basis."

The authors also attack New York City for having entered into an agreement while knowing Stuyvesant Town's policy of racial expulsion.

Daily Worker

Pointing out that the restrictive covenant is the most widely used legal device for accomplishing race segregation, the article states that the constitutionality of the enforcement of restrictive covenants is still an open issue. It goes on to say that a realistic appraisal of the legal effect of such covenants indicates that their enforcement is prohibited by the fifth and 14th amendments to the constitution.

The Yale Law Journal article defines the restrictive covenant as "a mutual agreement among land owners not to sell the restricted property to, nor allow its use by, members of designated races."

3-18-48

Savannah, Orlando Projects Commended

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Wed 3-17-48

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Two well planned housing developments, launched by citizens of local communities aroused by the difficulties met by colored people wishing to acquire their own homes, serve as striking examples of what can be done in providing modern housing for colored people, Administrator Taymond M. Foley of the Housing and Home Finance Agency declared last Saturday.

The two projects are located at Orlando, Florida, and Savannah, Georgia.

"A study recently completed on living conditions among war veterans indicates that there is an important market for housing among the Negro population, Mr. Foley said.

"This market, however, not only requires definite efforts to produce more lower-priced housing than is generally available, but also calls for community-wide planning and action to expand the housing opportunities of minority groups in the locality. The HHFA, and the Federal Housing Administration, with its program of insurance mortgage financing, are eager to cooperate and assist communities, builders, and investors in meeting these important and pressing needs."

Wed 3-17-48

Plight Of Negro Vets Pointed Out In Report

46b Housing (Gen)

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The Congressional Joint Housing Committee last Monday recommended an 18-point program designed to produce from 1,250 000 to 1,500,000 dwellings a year for the next twelve years and establish a firm national housing policy.

Wed. 3-24-48

The report calls for utilization of Federal resources "to provide the aids necessary to achieve eventually a decent home and suitable living environment for all American families, with primary emphasis upon expanding and improving the housing services of private enterprise."

Included in the 18-point program were recommendations for federal-coordinated research, voluntary or compulsory allocations of materials, prosecution of restrictive practices which increase housing costs, expansion of the Labor Department, apprentice training program for building trade craftsmen, further government participation in the home credit field, Federal aid for slum clearance and for construction of low-rent public housing for families of low income.

FARM FAMILIES

Daily World

Also recommended were assistance by the Agriculture Department of farm families who cannot otherwise obtain adequate housing and for special housing to veterans suffering from permanent and total service-connected disability.

The committee found that last spring there were 2,800,000 families living doubled up with other families because of the acute housing shortage, and an additional 500,000 families were living in temporary housing, trailers, rooming houses and other makeshift accommodations.

Atlanta, Ga.

It also found that even with the sharp expansion of homebuilding in the last year, the net number of new families formed greatly exceeded the number of new homes provided, and a very substantial proportion of existing housing falls far below minimum standards of decency.

Wed. 3-24-48

Pointing out that the selling price of existing houses had risen to 130 per cent above 1939 by September, 1947, and that a house which sold for $6,500 before the war was selling for $15,000, the report states that "it is evident that the home-building industry is now providing homes which only the higher income families can afford."

HIGH PRICES

It added that "the vast majority of families today cannot afford to buy housing at present examples. Data furnished by the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the relationship of income to the prices veterans can afford to pay for housing show that the median price veterans indicated that they could afford in low veteran housing localities surveyed was $6,600.

3-24-48

"In the case of Negro veterans, the situation is even more difficult," the report asserts. "As of late 1946 and early 1947, surveys in eight northern areas and twenty-four southern areas indicated that the median price which Negro veterans could afford was $3,600 in the southern areas and $5,400 in the northern areas.

Wed. 3-24-48

The urgency of the housing shortage and the necessity for prompt and effective action by Congress, the report said, was stressed in each of the thirty-two cities in various parts of the country where the committee held hearings, whether the testimony concerned local communities, urban or rural areas, the needs of veterans, minority groups, low or middle families, or people generally.

Atlanta, Ga.

The hearings developed convincing testimony that any "comprehensive attack" upon housing problems must necessarily deal with the problem of slum clearance, the report said.

Daily World

A fifth of the urban population, the committee reported, lives in slum areas which are "the breeding ground of disease, ill health, crime and juvenile delinquency."

Housing Market for Negro Families Reported Untapped As Income Rises

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

WASHINGTON, June 19—Evidence of an untapped housing market among Negro families is given in the Housing and Home Finance Agency's study of census surveys of income and housing. This study reveals considerable upward shifts in both income and rent distribution among Negroes. 6-20-48

About one-fifth of the urban Negro families received annual money incomes of $3,000 and more in 1946, and about 185,000 households were paying monthly rents of $40 and over. Sun.

All Classes Affected

Strong incentive to obtain new living accommodations stems from the additional fact that Negro and other nonwhites occupy substandard housing to a disproportionate degree in all income classes—high, middle and low.

The study also shows that about half of the married couples —white and Negro—in the United States who lack real homes of their own are made up of veterans of World War II and their wives. Recent Census figures show that about 2,900,000 couples and their children were living doubled up with relatives or friends or in rooming houses, hotels and the like. Of this total, nearly 1,500,000 were veterans.

The Courier-Journal
Sun 6-20-48
Louisville Ky.

Completions Compared

The Housing and Home Finance Agency also reported that housing completions in the United States in 1947 amounted to almost 62 houses per 10,000 population. In Canada 63 houses per 10,000 population were completed, in Sweden 59, New Zealand 61, and the United Kingdom and Australia 48.

It also reported that expanded use of veneer and plywood in house construction, together with shortages, especially of the clear grades of veneer required for face plies, has created widespread interest in the use of paper covering sheets to mask wood defects and blemishes and to provide smooth, uniform, readily painted surfaces. 6-20-48

Overcrowding In Non-White Housing Rises

By United Press

WASHINGTON

Overcrowding of homes among the colored population has grown worse in the last seven years, the Federal Housing and Home Finance agency reports.

The agency released a bulky statistical report on *Housing of the Non-White Population, 1940 to 1947.*

Most of the "non-whites" are Negroes.

The report said there has been "more doubling up and less space per person" for these groups since 1940.

It said 15 per cent of the homes occupied by non-whites have more than 1.5 persons per room of space, and 12 per cent of the households consist of seven or more persons.

Houses Occupied By Negroes Show Gain, New Study Reveals

According to a study of Census Bureau statistics, just completed by the Housing and Home Finance Agency, housing occupied by Negroes beween 1940 and 1947, shows a gain as against white occupancy, it was disclosed this week.

The survey also showed that the non-white population, which is mainly composed of Negroes increased faster during that period than the number of dwelling units it ocupied.

While the housing situation for non-whites in certain respects shows improvement, the study also reveals that they are still below the level of whites, both in the quality of housing and in the amount of space they occupp per person.

The earnings of non-whites are estimated to have doubled in this period. The medium income of non-white wage and salary workers was $371 in 1838 as compared with $1817 for non-white civilian earners in 1945.

NEGRO HOUSING

The shift of the Negro population to industrial cities, a trend that was pronounced during the last war, has made even more acute the housing situation not only in Harlem but also in Brooklyn and the Bronx. There will, in due time, be a problem also in Westchester County, where many families seek homes near their place of employment.

But the problem is national in scope, and its magnitude was attested by the attention devoted to Negro housing in the final majority report of the Congressional Joint Committee on Housing. It was noted that in the case of Negro war veterans "the situation is even more difficult," since this group could afford to pay only $3,600 for a house in the South, and $5,400 in the Northern areas, against the median price of $6,600 that veterans, as a class, indicated they could afford to pay in 108 studied localities.

The committee in stressing the necessity of prompt and effective action by the Government noted that local hearings everywhere supported that point of view. The need for housing was attested by testimony from all sources, the report said, "whether the testimony was with respect to our Northern, Southern, Eastern or Western communities; our urban or rural areas; the need of our veterans, minority groups, or our people generally; or the needs of low-income or middle-income families."

An analysis of the general trends in building at the present time indicates, however, that race adds an extra burden to the veteran or the citizen in an older-age bracket who seeks a fit place to house his family. Many excellent beginnings have been made to alleviate the Negro housing situation, especially in the South, where small projects have been put up within the purchasing power of the Negro wage-earner. But the problem remains acute for everybody, and especially pressing for the man who must possess not only the means, but the "right" race or color to find a house to buy.

Atlanta Slums Worse Than London's

ATLANTA — (ANP) — Slums in Atlanta where as many as six persons live in a 10 by 12 room are worse than the infamous slums of London, Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, ex-TVA director, told a senate public works subcommittee last week.

He said that in many sections "sanitation is just forgotten."

Light on a Housing Problem

Home owners in the East Avenue, McKenzie Drive and Prospect Place area have formed a Property Owners' Association for the purposing of defeating the efforts of white real estate dealers to exploit both white and colored owners in that region.

Unfortunately, when the two conflict, it is always a white real estate dealer who causes the friction and trouble. In this case the white owners properly refused to follow klan leadership. They have, so they state, no desire to interfere with any Negro residence. What they do object to and what Negroes object to is the custom of the real estate dealers in loading a car filled with Negroes and driving them along a street occupied by white persons and stopping the car to point out and discuss some of the houses. It is an old trick that sometimes works. The white owners become panicky, thinking the house next door will be sold and are themselves led to sell, with resulting anger and friction. We hope the Negroes will form their committee and work with the white committee to the mutual protection of both.

An agreement between property owners is legal in that it may not be legally enjoined or banned. It depends, however, on the membership as its own members cannot be enjoined from sale. But there is no legal obstacle to the formation of such an agreement. Let both groups work together.

5 Rich Negro Groups Confer Here on Housing

Negro bankers and builders met here yesterday to talk turkey on the housing problem of the Negro.

For the first time representatives of five wealthy and powerful Negro organizations sat down in executive session to discuss the problem in terms of dollars and cents.

They were drawn here by the annual conference of the National Builders' Association, a Negro organization of contractors, architects and engineers founded in 1923.

Said W. H. (Chief) Aiken, Association President and builder of more than 1,000 Negro homes in Atlanta:

"The need is for adequately utilizing the resources of colleges and training schools. . . . The marshaling of credit resources to remove the financing roadblocks which now strangulate efforts, and . . . the development of programs to see to it that the minority group point of view is represented on every board, agency, committee and organization dealing with overall problems of housing and planning."

Present to hear were representatives from the National Negro Insurance Association, the National Negro Business League, and the National Association of Real Estate Brokers.

Out of the meeting came stories of the Negroes' efforts to meet the housing crisis which has existed among members of their race for the past 75 years.

Three Federal Housing Administration representatives, Al Thompson, of Atlanta; Clarence E. Johnson, of New York City, and A. Maceo Smith, of Dallas, Tex., did the telling:

They told with pride of Negroes building quality dwellings and rental housing in Tulsa, Dallas, Oklahoma City, New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta and Chicago.

But, said the three, Negroes cannot solve the housing problem alone; they need help, particularly in the field of financing large scale operations.

"The problem," said Johnson, "is to build up to a quality and down to a price."

They pointed out that Negroes were building four and a half to six-room souses for $5,000 to $10,000 which met or excelled FHA requirements.

These same houses, they continued, would be in the $8,000 to $15,000 class if sold in white neighborhoods.

"And," said Johnson, "the competition for housing is so keen among Negroes who want good homes in decent neighborhoods that the investment is protected."

The meeting of the Association will continue through Wednesday.

Negro Housing Project Of 600 Units Okayed In Savannah Program

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 2-13-48

By ALBERT RILEY

Shaddup Atlanta, and listen to Savannah!

That might well be good advice for Georgia's largest, wealthiest and fastest-growing city, in view of what the oldest town in the State is doing in the matter of rehousing and slum clearance.

The tip-off: The Federal Housing Administration has approved a 600-unit project for Savannah—the largest single development of privately financed low-cost Negro housing ever approved in Georgia for FHA loan insurance.

An explanation is that Savannah is attacking its slum problem on a realistic basis, with private enterprise doing the job and taking the first step first—that is, providing needed new housing before condemning and demolishing the slums which heretofore have been the only roofs over the slum-dwellers' heads.

It is such a co-operative and realistic approach to the slum problem that Atlanta's City Councilman John A. White asked Thursday: "Why can't we do the same thing in Atlanta?"

White, author of Atlanta's five-year slum clearance program and Chairman of the City's Slum Clearance Committee, repeatedly has challenged private enterprise here to come forward with just such a plan as Savannah has now adopted.

In Atlanta Thursday, R. E. Matheson, State Director of the FHA, announced that loan commitments had been made for 600 one-family dwelling units in Carver Village, a residential subdivision in Savannah proposed exclusively for Negro owners and tenants. Fri. 2-13-48

The Carver Village homes, one and two-bedroom units of concrete block and stucco finish of modern design and structure, will be built to sell for approximately $4,500, according to Norris Sherry, Building Director of the City of Savannah, or to rent or sell at a monthly figure of between $29 and $31. Negro war veterans will have priority.

Designed as an autonomous model housing development, the subdivision will include the establishment of recreational areas, parks and commercial sites adequate to serve the entire area.

The whole project is a result of the efforts of Mayor John G. Kennedy and his Savannah city administration to do something about the housing needs of the port city's Negro population.

Mayor Kennedy, a progressive and controversial figure in Savannah politics, rallied his entire City Council in proposing and supporting the privately financed project. To meet FHA requirements, the city has agreed to provide street paving and all utilities, including sewers, drainage, sanitation, fire protection, etc., for Carver Village. The Constitution

It is an example of co-operation between private enterprise and city government for many another Southern municipality.

Carver Village is not a "slum clearance project," but, as Mayor Kennedy says, "it is a housing project to provide a place for people to go so we can clear the slums." Atlanta, Ga.

Amid all the current hue and cry over racial issues and President Truman's civil-liberties program, Mayor Kennedy's voice has the ring of sanity and understanding and Southern tradition.

"Our plan," he says, "is to help the Negro to help themselves and to get a decent place to live. We are setting out to get rid of the slums." Fri. 2-13-48

"Local people," he says, "can best take care of local situations. Give the Negroes a chance to help themselves, and we will have no problems of segregation. Good Negroes, and we have many of them in Savannah, will help themselves if given the chance."

Constitution Staff Photo—Carl Dixon

AT HOME ON A COFFIN BOX—Bessie Stephens and seven of her eight children rest comfortably on a coffin box in the basement of a Mitchell Street undertaking establishment. Although they own a lot and have $165 worth of building material, they have taken refuge in this basement since their home burned a month ago. They are waiting to find a builder and accumulate money enough to pay him.

COFFIN BOX SERVES AS COUCH

Embalmer's Basement Home for 9

Constitution

By CELESTINE SIBLEY

Five little Negro children sat on a coffin box eating their supper.

Flies swarmed around their toes. A mongrel puppy walked up to the doorway, where an outdoor water faucet had made a mud puddle, and lapped his fill of dirty water.

In the yard the fragrance of charcoal burning in the little furnace, where the supper was cooked, mingled with a horrible stench. Bessie Stevens, mother of the brood, walked past the tightly shut door to the embalming room, peered around the corner of a beautiful shiny hearse and sniffed the air. Wed. 7-28-48

"Something's dead around here," she said. "Something like a rat."

"It is a rat, Mama. I seen him!" One of the little boys put down his plate excitedly and pointed into the dim recesses of the windowless basement, where his older sister lighted a kerosene lamp.

"Well," said Bessie, with spirit, "us got to git to hunting. It ain't the finest home in the world—but it all us got. And we's ain't going to put up with no dead rats."

Their "home"—one basement room in a Mitchell Street embalming establishment—was the only choice Bessie had when she and her brood were "burned out" of their Davis Street apartment. It was offered to them without apology by the undertaker, who knew it was neither a suitable nor comfortable abode for eight children, ranging in age from 19 years to seven months. It was simply all he had.

"And the Lord knows we was more than proud to take it," reported Bessie, solemnly. "We not on the relief. Least, not yet. I can keep my children something t'eat—and I got property. But that ain't saying we got a place to live." Atlanta, Ga.

Proud, hard-working Bessie owns a lot in Rockdale County and has paid $165 to a local hardware and lumber concern on material to build a two-room house. But she can't find a builder—and she can't seem to accumulate money fast enough to buy the rest of the material.

"If they was just somebody—some good person that would build me a house and let me pay for it like rent," mused Bessie. "Some folks could go to a bank but . . ." the mother slapped her clean, starched apron and giggled, "wouldn't I be a pretty thing when they ask me what I got in this world? All I could say is 'one lot of land and a lot of children!'"

Bessie is employed as an engine cleaner by the Southern Railway—the only woman left working in that capacity. In addition, she earns

groceries by putting up stock for neighborhood
Hersch
Thornton, would
and her brood moved into
for his sake but theirs.
for me," he said, "but I
out of the house when I
o the embalming room. I
ey go—somewhere across
I reckon."
9-1-48
be glad to see Bessie and h
The undertaker,
"They're no trouble to
always try to get them out
have to take a body into the
don't know where they go
the alley to 'The Hole,' I

BACKS CONSTITUTION EXPOSE

2,292 Families Live In 'Extreme' Slums

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta Ga
Thurs. 7-1-48

By ALBERT RILEY

The City Health Department released yesterday appalling facts and figures in a survey report that backs up descriptions of Atlanta slum conditions as exposed a year ago by The Constitution.

Made by the Environmental Sanitation Unit of the Health Department, in the city's slum-clearance program, the report shows that nearly all the dwelling units in a 39-block area near the City Hall have major substandard deficiencies with half of them described as in "extreme slum condition."

The house-to-house survey by Health Department inspectors included Census Tract F-45, in the Crew Street neighborhood, embracing the residences of 2,292 families in the area bounded by Memorial Drive, Capitol Avenue, Richardson Street and Windsor Street, S. W.

In this neglected one-time fashionable residential area, just south of the City Hall and State Capitol, live 2,036 white families and 256 Negro families, with most of the Negroes occupying "off street" houses or basement units in "on street houses."

Poor maintenance and a shortage of toilet facilities were slum factors found generally throughout the area, and the report declared that "the extreme percentage of houses with an absolute lack of bathing facilities can conceivably create a major health hazard."

Significantly the findings show that the tract is almost entirely a rental area, with 88 percent of the families renting their homes.

The survey also points out, however, that family income in the "on street" white group shows 45 percent of the families with more than $250 monthly, and reaches this conclusion:

"The high percentage of small families (68 percent), and the high income indicates that many in this area could pay for better housing if it were provided."

The report classified dwelling units by location and race of occupants, showing 1,988 white units facing on streets, with 49 off streets. There were 175 backyard Negro units and 81 "on street" Negro units, 46 of them located in basements.

Ninety-six percent of the "on street" white units, and all in the other three categories were found to have major substandard deficiencies. 7-1-48

Seventy-nine percent of the units were found to have either outside toilets or toilets used by more than one family, while 62 percent of the units were found without bath tubs or showers, and a majority without facilities for hot water.

WALTER LOWE NAMED ON CHICAGO HOUSING BOARD

CHICAGO, Ill. — (NNPA) — Mayor Martin Kennelly last Friday appointed Walter L. Lowe, secretary of the Commonwealth Insurance Company, as one of ten directors of the city's new non-profit corporation which is to construct 2,500 medium rent multi-dwelling housing units to ease Chicago's housing shortage.

An ordinance adopted by the Evanston (Ill.) city council ordering that "units will be provided for minority racial groups" in one of two sites of the veteran housing project, did not mean that colored occupancy would be confined to 10% of the units, Judge Harry M. Fisher of Chicago ruled last week. Administrators of the project were told to abandon the quota system they had instituted.

MAYOR VOWS WAR ON SLUM OWNERS: NEGRO LANDLORDS FINED THIRD TIME: TENEMENT ORDERED MADE HABITABLE

CHICAGO, Ill. — (ANP) — The special drive launched by city and county officials against landlords who "milk" slum property for high rents but fail to pay real estate taxes, which initially corralled two tenement building housing Negroes on the south side, has brought Mayor Kennelly into the picture.

Appearing before a hearing on a seven-story tenement in County Judge Edmund K. Jarecki's court last week, Mayor Kennelly vowed that "more stringent enforcement of city housing and building ordinances" would be the order of the day to correct substandard living conditions.

"This is a sad commentary on our system of both tax collection and code enforcement," Kennelly said. "Our average home owner must keep up his little piece of property or the inspectors will step in. It is not fair to hose who are doing their duty.

"We must work out a system for forcing payment of taxes and compliance with the code. We intend to follow this inspection business up. This is only one instance, and I am going to see to it that the inspection laws are enforced for similar pieces of property."

The property in question is the tenement housing 450 Negroes and owned by Daniel Gaines, Negro policy and juke box operator, who is said to be buying the building on contract. In the building and housing court, Municipal Judge Erwin J. Haston levied the third round of fines against Gaines and his fellow operators for seven housing and building violations.

Gaines was fined $200 and $10 cost, marking the third time in a week and a half that he has paid a fine of this amount. Earlier he had paid a $25 fine for another violation on the same property.

Also fined like amounts was Wilbur McNeil, also Negro, who is Gaines' rent agent. McNeil was not in court, but his appearance had been filed when the case was called previously. A warrant was issued for his arrest, and also for the arrest of Atty. Fred A. Smith, white beneficiary of a trust that owns the building. Smith was reportedly too ill to answer summons to appear in court.

Ask Chicago Probe Bombing Of Interracial Project

Daily Worker New York, N.Y. Fri. 3-12-48

46a

By Ruby Cooper

CHICAGO, March 11.—Negro and white veterans at the Fernwood Housing Project here demanded that the city administration investigate the tossing of a stick of dynamite into the project. The stick of dynamite was thrown at random at the housing project, violently shaking a section of it. One veteran reported seeing a car pull away just as the blast went off. It shattered windows in the building but did not injure residents.

At a meeting of 60 of the housing project's 95 veterans, including eight Negro veterans and their families, action was taken protesting the violence and a petition was drafted demanding a complete investigation by city authorities.

An outburst of anger throughout the city at the attempted bombing of the project, the scene of mob violence aimed at driving Negro veterans from the project last year, resulted in an announcement today of the suspension of the police sergeant and patrolman on duty in the area. Daily Worker

The flare-up of race-inciting violence came only two days after release from probation of 77 persons who were arrested last August for participating in mob violence aimed at driving Negro veterans from the project.

Declaring the Negro and white veterans were "living amicably" at the project, the veterans' petition condemned "certain destructive forces disrupting and threatening the basic civil rights of our veteran's community."

New York, N.Y.

It demanded a thorough investigation of the police assigned to provide protection, Alderman DuBois, for "his role of inciting hatred" against the project; and the Calumet Index, "for its race-hating, violence-inciting, anti-Negro activities." Fri. 3-12-48

In its first day of circulation the petition was signed by 37 of the 40 veteran residents visited.

Prominently mentioned as instigators of the mob violence last year were the Fernwood-Bellevue Improvement Association, made up of local real estate interests, Republican Alderman Reginald DuBois, and the local newspaper The Calumet Index—all of whom opposed erection of the project in the community. Fri 3-12-48

Ask Bids On New Project

Chicago, Ill.

The Chicago Housing Authority has sent invitations to contractors to submit bids for the construction of Illinois 2-9, the 800 apartment low rent housing development to be built in the vicinity of 27th and State streets, and announced that it will open bids for the construction work on August 10. Sat.

7-24-48

The new housing project is the first permanent type low rent development to be started since the end of the war. It was made possible when the City Council and the Illinois State Housing Board last January authorized the use of $2,117,000 of state and $560,000 of city funds to supplement a previous federal loan commitment of $5,400,000 from the Public Housing Administration.

The construction will be of permanent, reinforced concrete frame with exterior walls of masonry and floors and roofs of concrete. In addition to the apartment buildings, the project will have included a one-story combined administration and central heating building.

Half of the 800 units in the project will have two bedrooms. About one-quarter more will have one bedroom, and the remaining quarter will have three. Gas will be used for cooking in the new project, and heating will be from one central boiler plant. Each floor of every building will have an incinerator chute for garbage and other waste disposal.

Laundries will have coin-operated washers and there will also be some tubs. Twenty drying spaces have been provided for each of the laundries, but one wing of the drying space is so laid out as to be convertible into two apartments if this becomes feasible. 7-24-48

Housing Center to Be Evicted

The Courier-Journal

The War Housing Center is being evicted from its quarters at 620 S. Fifth effective March 31.

That was disclosed at a meeting of the Mayor's Emergency Housing Committee yesterday at the Louisville Board of Trade.

But the organization which has been trying to find housing for evicted families and others in need of housing expects to find new quarters soon. N. H. Dosker, chairman of the committee, said tentative plans have been made to move into second-floor quarters in the 600 block on West Jefferson. Wed 3-11-48

Quarters now are being rented from the Kentucky State Employment Service. Since the administrative section of the service is moving to Frankfort, the building must be vacated, Dosker explained. Jacksonville, Fla

The February report of the center showed little change in housing availability for persons in lower-income grackets. Dosker said conditions were somewhat better for those able to pay $65 a month and u p, but "definitely getting worse for those able to pay from $50 down to $30 a month." Wed 3-10-48

Unfavorable conditions applied more forcefully to Negro families, according to the report.

The War Housing Center will be c losed after June, the Mayor's committee said recently in asking for a six-month extension.

Mass. Legislature Outlaws Housing Bias

46a Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
Fri. 2-27-48

By SAMUEL P. PERRY JR.

BOSTON — (ANP) — Last week the signature of Gov. Robert F. Bradford gave the effect of law to an amendment (H. 869) to the local housing authority act passed in 1946. The amendment, introduced by Rep. Laurence H. Banks of ward 9, prohibits the discrimination of a person in a housing project because of race, color, creed, or religion. In view of the preference being given to veterans and the strong possibility of public housing projects construction in 1948, the law is very important.

In his special message to the '49 session of the general court, Gov. Bradford urged a "commonwealth guarantee to the maximum amount of $200 million bonds to be issued by local housing authorities for state-approved projects for veterans," and the construction of "20,000 law-rental units in 1948."

The text of the amended law reads as follows: "There shall be no discrimination; provided, that if the number of qualified applicants for dwelling accommodations exceeds the dwelling units available, preference shall be given to inhabitants of the city or town in which the project is located, and to the families who occupied, the dwellings eliminated by demolition, condemnation and effective closing . . . without discrimination against persons living in other substandard areas within the same city or town. For all purposes of this chapter, no person shall, because of race, color, creed, or religion, be subjected to any discrimination."

Fri. 2-27-48

Detroit Plans to Put Negro Vets In Junked Trolleys

By William Allan

DETROIT, June 8.—Junked, rusted and rat infested street cars, on the dump heap for nine months, have been proposed as homes for Negro vets by city authorities here who meanwhile are getting ready to float a $12,000,000 bond issue to build accommodations for the 1952 Olympic Games if they are held here.

The street car "housing scheme" was produced as a "temporary" solution this week when local city Welfare authorities criticized the housing commission for failing to house homeless families.

James Inglis, housing director, made the proposal to have Negro GIs use the cars as housing.

Inglis admitted "that the use of street cars for housing is raw and crude. . . ."

Fifty of the junked vehicles will be set up in the heart of the Negro community and 25 will be placed at the River Rouge shelter.

GYP GIS

Around Detroit City boundaries, private builders are erecting hundreds of jerry built frame houses and asking $10,000 for them. GIs are mortgaging their lives away to buy these shacks because not a single municipal housing project is considered by City Hall.

Instead, City Hall has lobbied for state passage of the Insurance Act that permits companies like Metropolitan, John Hancock, Prudential, to purchase land to build apartments that will rent for $78 for three rooms and $138 for five rooms.

To the veterans, Inglis, the housing commissioner, replies the street cars can be gotten "very cheaply."

FIGHT EVICTIONS

The Downtown Tenants Council, the only existing organization fighting evictions, this week reports an average of 20 cases of evictions were stopped by militant action.

A typical case, they said, was at 91 Alfred St., where four tenants, Walter Ivey, Alonzo Parks, Osie Green and A. McIntyre, were given eviction notices May 12. All these tenants were paying twice as much as the law requires and also had paid shakedown money of $25 to $50 to get the apartments.

The Downtown Council got a stay of the evictions until June 8.

The landlord and caretaker went into one of the apartments, placed pots of sulphur and other combustible meterials there and set them on fire.

SUES LANDLORD

Mrs. Ossie Green was awakened by dense smoke and later carried to a doctor's office. She has now filed a suit for $25,000 damages. The house where the four families live is a converted stable.

Labor and tenant groups are advocating the floating of a $50,000,000 revenue bond issue by the City Council, to be used for building municipal low cost housing

Measure Supported By Many Civic, Veteran and Labor Groups

At the regular meeting of the City Commission June 8, the City Commission adopted for final passage an ordinance creating a five man Pontiac Housing Commission, designed to participate in an anticipated Federal Public Housing program for low-income rental units. The bill was sponsored and introduced by Dr. Howard H. McNeil and supported by Commissioner Benjamin Gates. The vote was 6 to 1, Commissioner Paul Kern of the Pontiac Real Estate Board casting the lone dissenting vote.

The members would be required to be a citizen, a resident of Pontiac for 2 years and serve without pay for five year terms. They are to be appointed by the City Manager, subject to the approval of the City Commission, and shall have control and management of all such housing units. They are empowered with the hiring of personnel, cantracting for land acquisition and purchases, house construction thru obtaining funds for which by the issuance of revenue bonds or obtaining government loans for such at low interest rates. They shall set the rental rates and have charge of the selectiveity of proposed tenants, based on economic status. Mayor Cowe offered an amendment that such powers of the Housing Commission be subject to approval of the City Commission, which was passed. They also shall determine the extent to which the project shall extend concerning the number and type of units, and in substance shall have complete charge of Governmental housing for low-income rental housing in Pontiac. The ordinance will take effect within 15 days after its passage.

Dr. McNeill began his efforts for low-rent housing in 1939, at which time he introduced and received approval of an ordinance creating a Pontiac Housing Authority. Soon thereafter, due to the apathy of the people this was defeated at a referendum. Thereafter seeing the deplorable conditions under which people were forced to live and paying high rents, without proper upkeep of the properties by the landlords, he introduced a resolution bringing the city of Pontiac under the provisions of the Housing Law of Michigan, which was an optional measure for municipalities. This measure was vigorously fought by the Real Estate interest, but it passed and is in effect at present, whereby landlords are forced to maintain rental units to certain standard conditions of health, fire and construction measures.

During the past years, McNeill has continuously fought against the intrusion of undesirable zoning in residential areas, feeling that besides depreciation of property, the moral and living conditions of the people so affected were lowered.

McNeill began his fight for the present ordinance in April 1948 when a special meeting of the City Commision was held on May 19, at which time representatives from the Government and the Detroit Housing Authority were present to explain the mechanism and experience of the program. Many other organizations were represented at this meeting expressing their approval. The City Attorney was instructed to draft an ordinance which had its first reading on June 1 at which time it was vigorously attacked by Commissioner Kern and the Pontiac Real Estate Board. It was equally vigorously defended by the City Commission at this time, being spear-headed by Commissioners Law and Gates.

The passage on June 8 was aided by representatives of the

McNeill Housing Bill

CIO Council, Veterans Council, Rema club and several individuals. Opposition was made by representatives of the Tax-payers Association and Real Estate Board, based mainly on dislike of governmental interference the cost of the project and the possible infringement on private enterprise.

Dr. McNeill in his remarks stated "The large number of people who are living in the slums sub-standard houses and in no houses are of the low-income group. I feel that we should not put the Almighty Dollar above the welfare of human beings. That the providing of homes for those who cannot afford a home for rent or sale as offered by private enterprise, by governmental authorities has been held a proper procedure by an unanimous vote of the United States Supreme Court. It is to be remembered that altho a person may have realized a 65% income in his salary in 1948 as compared in 1940, that does not mean that his economic status has changed. He still may be in a low-income group, who cannot afford the going prices of rental or sale units. If he is to maintain enough money to provide for the essentials of life as food, clothing, etc., I believe that private enterprise should be encouraged and foster, and that the provisions of endeavor by private enterprise is in keeping with the American tradition, but I do not feel that the framers of the Constitution desired that people should not be allowed to live as decent Americans simply because Private enterprise has been unable to take care of them because of a lack of proper return on their investment. When private enterprise begins to meet the demand for this number one necessity, then I think that Governmental interference should cease."

Dr. McNeill was supported in his views by Commissioner Law. Estimates have not been acurately made as yet on the number of units needed, but it has been estimated that at least 2000 living units of standard type are needed in Pontiac.

Comm. H. H. McNeil Moved This Problem Be Studied By City Officials

In a special meeting Wednesday night in the city court room, the city commissioners met in a joint session with representatives of various organizations to discuss housing needs of Pontiac. Dr. H. H. Mc Neill, commissioner of District One made an appeal that the city seek Federal Aid in building homes for low income groups. Mc Neill was opposed by only one, Commissioner Paul Kern rejected the proposal. Dr. Mc Neill also stated that the com-

a hospital. Sat. 5-22-48

The housing situation was discussed by both the representatives of organizations and the city commissioners.

City Manager George Bean stated that the city didn't have money on hand to support a housing project. Dr. Mc Neill was greatly supported by the representative groups attending this meeting. It was made clear that the only way a housing project could be built here in the city would be to secure Federal Aid and establish a Federal Housing project.

Mr. Hoben of the Regional Office of Public Housing of Chicago explained the operation and function of the Federal Housing Authority.

The Veteran's Council headed by C. Roger Buell, along with other civic and labor groups was well represented at the meeting on public housing problem.

Parking Lot vs. Negroes' Homes

QUEENS BOROUGH CHIEF WANTS TO EVICT TENANTS

By John Hudson Jones

More than a score of Negro families in Flushing, Queens, are in danger of losing their homes with no place to go, because they live on a site Borough President James A. Burke wants for a parking lot.

The six-acre site is on the west side of Union Street between 37 and 39 Avenues, and contains about 50 dilapidated one and two-story frame houses. Burke will push the "parking lot" idea today before the Board of Estimate. Queens police officials added to the pressure against the Negroes Monday, by charging the area was "a moral problem," and a "blight."

The Daily Worker yesterday interviewed several people whose homes were condemned by the Department of Housing and Building, and who for a whole day were either barred from entering their homes or couldn't come out for food on pain of not getting back in.

COPS THREATEN WOMAN

Mrs. Julia Treadwell, 65, 1236-73 38 St., told how the police came Friday, June 11. Suffering from acute arthitris, Mrs. Treadwell, said "They wouldn't let me leave the house to get any food. If you go out, you can't go back," she declared a cop warned her. "I stayed in all day without any food," Mrs. Treadwell said.

Mrs. Treadwell shares a ramshackle frame two-story building with another aged woman, Mrs. Lucy Woodford, who was also kept in.

Mental Carlos, a roomer at 136-77 38 St., said that "When I came out Friday, the cop told me you can't go back in. I told him he must be crazy, went to the store, and went back in."

39,911 HOMES LACKING IN BATHROOM FACILITES

The Argus St. Louis, Mo.
Fri. 3-26-48

Seek Housing Standard Bill

Charging that St. Louis has the lowest standards for housing of any city in the nation, Harland E. Bartholomew, city planning engineer, told the Aldermanic Committee on Public Safety last Friday—the time has come for developing better housing conditions here and that "it is imperative that a beginning be made now" to prevent further deterioration of sanitation and health conditions.

Bartholomew's charges were made during a public hearing at which he presented the city administration's case for aldermanic legislation to require minimum standards for lighting, ventilation and sanitation of dwelling units as provided in a bill introduced last October at the behest of Mayor Aloys P. Kaufmann.

Fri. 3-26-48

"Citing census statistics which showed that in 1940 there were 6295 houses in the city without connections to water mains and 32,911 without inside toilet facilities, Bartholomew said there had been no appreciable change in these figures in the last eight years and that St. Louis was one of the few major cities in which outside toilet facilities remained.

St. Louis, Mo.
The Argus

Property Owners At Fault

These conditions remain, he stated, because owners of rental property in the slum areas do not want to pay the bill to make water and sewer connections. He also claimed the situation is becoming worse because the present lack of regulations make is possible for owners to make a profit without making any improvements on tenement property.

PLAIN TALK

By FRED A. JONES
President St. Louis Negro Business League

St. Louis, Mo.

(Views of columnist do not necessarily express opinions of the

paper) The Argus

"MORALLY WRONG" INTELLECTUALLY DISHONEST

Fri. 7-9-48

ST. LOUIS has embarked on an adventure to deceive 150,000 Negroes into believing that its objective is to bring into being a new, beautiful and finer St. Louis. The cards are stacked against the Negro section by the Mayor and his anti-slum commission. The best Negro section is to be wiped out instead of the worst possible slum area in the city, just immediately north of Easton avenue, from Grand avenue, east to the river. The barrage of untruths, mis-statements of facts and a misplacement of findings used by the mayor and his commission, is but a classic example of the political practice of working both sides against the middle. It is born in the theory or belief that the Negro is just too dumb to understand the real motive and purpose, the deeper implications and effects of this project upon his social and economic welfare.

The Negro whose interest has been consistenly ignored, disregarded and kicked around, will be asked to support the slum clearance program. The nefarious scheme to disrupt and displace his community life, businesses, churches, schools and other social organizations devoted to his welfare, has not properly nor adequately considered in the civic, social and political aspects. 75 years of progress must be given up, wiped out, to satisfy the whims and the malicious lies in the twisted facts of the mayor's project. All St. Louisans believe that the area from 15th to Grand, and Market to Olive Street is the worst slum area, because they have not seen a worse section and have no occasion or reason to explore the fact to find the truth. The mayor and his commission will find the district north of Easton avenue, is ten times worse, where rats swarm and challenge man by fighting back, where juvenile delinquency is at its worse, where crime and disease are common place things. Of course, this district is off the beaten path of travel for those civic vanity and questionable humanitarian and esthetic values. Complacency to an unseen and removed squalor, is the exception to the Market street area.

The Argus

As a matter of fact, the record wil show that the Easton district is the cancer of blight and the slum area. There are certain sections more responsible for this condition than others. In my 35 years of living observation, going in and out of facilities in area for which a $16,000,000.00 slum bond issue is proposed, I find 80% of the housing facilities of this district are more acceptable, better built, more sturdy, sanitary, and substantially better off than in other sections. If a $4000.00 average was spent in remodeling of these facilities, this area would provide ample, adequate housing of a superior quality and convenience to many thousands of families.

St. Louis, Mo.

Contrary to the slum commission's findings, 75% of these facilities have bath and adequate plumbing to serve efficiently, except for the extended need of repairs. Not more than 10% of the facilities of this district are without running water. We can concede that there would be a few without water, although we can't find them. We must bear in mind, all of these surveys were made under the PWA as a project and Mr. Roosevelt cared very little for the truth after the fact. A third of the nation was ill-housed, ill-fed and clothed, a fact before the fact was told in a survey, but it served its political purpose well.

Fri. 7-9-48

We say to the mayor, "Give us concrete proof that homes, apartments and other facilities will be provided for the Negro. Put up the homes first in the worse slum of the city. Build first, north of Easton or south of Market, and we will endorse your movement and objective, the Memorial Plaza, extension of 54 blocks." The thousands of our visitors will not have to shudder as they pass through the squalor of Negro districts every day to and from work. We don't believe that the city or private capital would ever build any facility for the middle income housing group need, nor luxury apartments and hotels that the Negro would be privileged to enjoy. The whole scheme is morally wrong and intellectually dishonest in manipulation of the facts regarding the Negro housing conditions. For a more beautiful and finer St. Louis we the colored people of St. Louis say, Let's talk this thing over straight from the shoulder.

Democracy, USA — How It Works in Your State Capital

Pittsburgh, Pa. The Courier 46 W 8-7-48 Sat.

Jefferson City's Special Pride and Joy: 'No Slums'

By HARRY B. WEBBER

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Missouri, the "Northern State with Southern exposure," has its two biggest cities—Kansas City and St. Louis—on opposite sides of the State with its capital, Jefferson City, almost midway between.

All three cities have separate schools, movie discrimination, hotel lily-whitism, on the one hand and a sizable degree of tolerance on the other. Of the three,

This is the twenty-seventh in a Pittsburgh Courier series dealing with State capitals for the purpose of showing to what extent democracy is being practiced in the various States.

Jifferson City is, racially, a little better situated because its housing problems, while important, are not nearly so bad as those in the two bigger cities.

"We have no slums," officers of the Jefferson City Chamber of Commerce told me. Negroes live in an area about seven blocks square in brick or white painted houses, most of them very comfortable. Of restrictive covenants, Dr. R. G. Richardson, Alexander Rogers, Obanner Gordon and J. O. Brown, Negro Chamber of Commerce officers, said they knew of no written covenants.

Asked if Negroes could live where they had the money to buy they believed they could, though they added that they would feel some white pressure against them. Dr. Richardson encountered such pressure when he bought and opened up on Lafayette Street, chief Negro street of the town. That was twenty years ago.

There are few industries in the town and therefore, it is not a big labor center. Negroes go in mainly for domestic service and the usual jobs in downtown stores. All three hotels—the Missouri, Governor and Capitol—have a good total of Negro waiters and maids. However, only one instance of a Negro staying in these hotels was uncovered. Representative William Massingale of St. Louis recalls that some years ago he stayed two nights at the Governor. At that same hotel a CIO State convention forced Negro delegates to be served at its banquet. Four Negroes once attended a hotel banquet of the Lions Club.

Three Circles 8-7-48

A convenient way to study the city is by its three circles—the town itself, Lincoln University and life within the capital building. Townspeople remain wrought up over movie discrimination. The Roxy Theatre does not admit Negroes. The Capitol and the State relegate them up front in roped off sections. Negro patrons say sometimes black ribbon or cloth is stretched along the ropes.

Lincoln University solves this problem, somewhat, by having certain types of movies Saturday nights. It is tacitly understood that Negroes may not eat in downtown restaurants. Most eat home, save students and some citizens who patronize a half-dozen very well-operated Negro restaurants on Lafayette. There is no record of picket lines at downtown theatres, as in Kansas City and St. Louis.

Lincoln a Refuge

Lincoln University can be a refuge from many race problems. Its vast, beautiful campus and modern buildings offer over 1,000 students a college life that touches the white world chiefly in mixed meetings of the YMCA and YWCA and joint concerts of music students. Teachers live off the campus and probably rarely attend downtown movies. An excellent community center in addition to twelve churches are centers of community life.

Living facilities at the school were so overcrowded this year that a number of students had to live off the campus. A large segment moved into the modern Booker T. Hotel owned by Leon Daniels. The overcrowding brought many students into closer relations with the town than in the past.

Previous to ten years ago there was even resentment between town and campus, but President Sherman D. Scruggs pointed out that things are much different today.

Four Representatives

In the capital building there are four Negro State representatives and over sixty workers. The four are Representatives William Massingale of St. Louis, Josiah C. Thomas of St. Louis, J. C. Claybourne Bush of St. Louis and J. McKinley Neal of Kansas City.

Representative Neal, a Democrat, interviewed at the State

House said, "Negroes of Kansas City are on the march for civil rights."

Representative Thomas said, "the best angle a Negro legislator can take is make as many friends with whites as possible."

Representative Massingale said, "the time to act is now." He has introduced a FEPC bill and just recently a civil rights bill with aid from Neal. Over in Kansas City, however, friends of Representative Neal said recently that bitter racial attacks, some by labor, featured the public hearing on the FEPC bill.

Lunch Room Ban

Prime issue in the capital building was last years' discrimination against legislators at the buildings lunch counter. Representatives Massingale and Neal were served on their first trial, barred on their second. They introduced a bill in the House to end the eating ban. It passed, but specified that the ban would end only for the four representatives and not the sixty-odd other Negro State employes. The bill has not passed the Senate, but the ban against the four representatives has been dropped by the restaurant.

Charles Robinson, GOP leader and one of three Senate bill clerks, said the Negro fared poorly in State employment compared with the whites and citied the huge department payrolls. Dr. J. B. Martinez, State director of Negro education, has his office in the capital building and has three clerks. Naturally the four representatives also have double offices. To date there have been ten Negro representatives in Missouri history.

Role of Press

The two daily newspapers, Tribune and Capital News, some time ago took delight in playing up Negroes from the wrong slant. Today they have grown quite liberal, residents point out. However, the Negro press is depended upon for inside news of the outside world. A force is Lincoln's School of Journalism which receives all the Negro papers in the country and whose teachers and students are bound to be well informed on Negro affairs.

Jefferson City has no high school save for whites. Negroes attend Washington Grade School and then must transfer to a high school maintained by the State on Lincoln campus and administered by Lincoln's nine curators. This means the State pays directly for every Negro student in high school. In exchange Washington School is used as a practice school by Lincoln teacher-students.

Added Stature

Lincoln has added stature in recent years since the famous Lloyd Gaines case of 1938, when the U. S. Supreme Court ruled Negroes must have the same school facilities. As a result the Lincoln Law School in St. Louis was set up for Gaines who, however, suddenly vanished. It has forty-four students now.

Then Lucille Bluford, now an executive of the Kansas City Call, sued to enter University of Missouri School of Journalism, one of the best in the country. She won, but University of Missouri closed its school of journalism. Lincoln was then allowed to build its own journalism school, although St. Louisians in particular vigorously opposed the move. The curators finally agreed, however, though President Scruggs was relentlessly attacked during the issue.

Since then University of Missouri's Journalism School has reopened with a graduate school in St. Louis. Recently Scruggs asked the Legislature for a $400,000 building program and warned them that equal school battles in the Nation would eventually embarrass Missouri unless all courses offered at University of Missouri were duplicated at Lincoln.

Women Doing Well

Several women have held exceptional jobs in this city, one being a designer at an exclusive downtown dress shop. Several professors' wives have entered business, one operating the campus book store.

Lincoln's fight is fully backed by the four Negro representatives and has been headlined in both Kansas City and St. Louis newspapers. Negroes can ride in white cabs here, but one of the busiest businesses in town is the colored Veterans Cab Company.

There are two doctors, one lawyer—Drs. R. G. Richardson and L. S. Daigle and Atty. R. S. Cobb. Recently Representative Neal and Representative Floyd Snyder of Independence, Mo., secured commitments for four Negro National Guard units in the State furthering the Army segregation pattern.

N' York Project Residents Demand Negro Neighbors

Atlanta Daily World

Fri 11-5-48

Feel It Undemocratic And Un-American Not To Attack Jim Crow

NEW YORK—(ANP)— New York City was treated to the unusual action last Wednesday of white residents of a housing project demanding that they be allowed to have Negroes become their neighbors.

The unusual situation development after a poll taken in the lily-white apartment project of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, known as "Stuyvesant Town," showed that 62 percent of the residents of the project favored colored people living there, 33 per cent were against it, and 5 per cent didn't give answer to the question.

After the poll had been taken a Provisional Committee to End Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town was formed by a group of residents of the Town.

Fri 11-5-48

Declaring that they felt it "undemocratic and un-American" to live in such a project without attempting to do something about the Jim Crow policy in force there the committee presented a petition to Mayor William O'Dwyer, the Board of Estimate, and the City Council, stating that they would "welcome" colored families as neighbors in their community and urging that the "necessary steps" be taken to require the Metropolitian Life to open some of its still unrented apartments in Stuyvesant Town to colored people who meet the qualifications applied to other tenants.

TAX-EXEMPT UNIT

Although both Peter Cooper and Stuyvesant Town are owned by Metropolitan Life, the petition applies to only Stuyvesant Town because it, the petitioners charge, was built on a tax-exempt basis and is therefore subject to city laws which bar racial discrimination in tax-exempt dwellings. Peter Cooper Village is not a tax-exempt project.

At a press conference and cocktail party held in Peter Copper Village directly across from Stuyvesant Town, attended by both colored and white, Paul L. Ross honorary chairman of the Committee, said the committee was asking tenants of the lily-white project to 'have their Negro friends [illegible] and if you don't have Negro friends make some." The cocktail party was held in the apartment of Marcus Feldman.

Action, brought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people and the American Jewish Congress, is now pending in the court to test the legality of the ban against colored people in Stuyvesant Town.

Landlord Coldwars Tenant

Daily Worker

Moves to Evict Negro Critically Ill in Hospital

Linzer Hutto, a South Carolinian, is on the critical list at Bellevue Hospital. His heart trouble began late in June. By that time his landlord's campaign to evict him and his wife had been going on for a year and a half.

The Huttos, married eight years, moved into a cold water flat at 25 Clinton St. in 1945. The next year the building was taken over by Isaac Rauchmeyer. Soon after all tenants received a notice that Rauchmeyr wanted to evict them on the ground that he intended to remodel the buildnig.

Rauchmeyer, proprietor of the S.B.R. Fur Shop at 23 Clinton St., then suggested that the Huttos move into smaller quarters at the top of the house. They occupy four rooms on the third floor of the shabby East Side tenement. When Rauchmeyer offered Hutto a janitor's job, Hutto decided to stick to his regular work of delivering ice and coal with an occasional paint job. He knew that janitors can be evicted more easily than rent-paying tenants.

REFUSES RENT.

The landlord "began nagging on me," Hutto said. Last June the landlord refused to accept rent and told Mrs. Hutto he was prepared to spend "thousands of dollars" if necessary to force them to move.

The couple looked around for a new place to live but couldn't find any place. Mrs. Hutto joined the Tompkins Square Consumer Tenant Council and, having been advised of her rights as a tenant, paid the rent by mail.

On June 26 Hutto had his first heart attack and was admitted to Bellevue Hospital. He stayed there 20 days and then left because he was worried about what might be happening at home.

He was advised not to go back to work for at least six months. Mrs. Hutto's regular job, preparing school lunches, was over for the summer.

MOVES FOR EVICTION

On July 27, the Huttos were informed by the Temporary City Housing Rent Commission that Rauchmeyr had applied for their eviction. When Mrs. Hutto received the landlord's charges, she angrily demanded what he meant by referring to her as "that sort of woman." The landlord only stared and said coldly, "Well, maybe you ate."

Twice the landlord summoned police to look for a non-existent "fight" on the third floor. When Hutto offered the rent again the landlord told him to come back later. **After having made him walk up and downstairs three times, despite his heart condition, the landlord told Hutto he would not accept the rent unless he put his wife out of the house.**

ON CRITICAL LIST

Hutto is back in the hospital where his condition is described as critical.

Members of the Tenants' Council were told by neighbors that the Huttos are a quiet couple, good tenants and that no one wanted to see them go. Indignation was expressed about Rauchmeyer's cold war against a sick man. "It's slow murder," as one neighbor put it.

No date has yet been set for a hearing on the landlord's eviction petition. Paul L. Ross, Chairman of the New York Tenant Councils for Rent and Housing, stated that he would represent the Huttos and would bring the facts of the case to the Commission and to the public. He pointed out that Negro tenants living in predominantly white neighborhoods are particularly vulnerable to frame-up proceedings instituted by unscruplous landlords. "The New York Tenant Councils are against such actions by landlords, and will not discriminate against tenants on the basis of race or color," Ross declared.

3 Negro Vets Lose Bias Plea

New York Star

A motion by three Negro veterans to enjoin Stuyvesant Town, East Side housing project, and its sponsor, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., from practicing racial discrimination in selecting tenants, was denied in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday.

The Appellate Divsion upheld a decision by Supreme Court Justice Felix C. Benvegna denying the motion. Tues-12-31-48

The suit was brought by Joseph Dorsey, of 9 W. 108th St.; Monroe Dowling, of 270 Convent Ave., and Calvin S. Harper, of 1837 Paulding Ave., The Bronx.

A companion suit was filed by Shad Polier, a vice president of the American Jewish Congress, as a taxpayer. The plaintiffs also were supported by several religious and social organizations.

Samuel Seabury, attorney for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., which financed the development, had argued that Stuyvesant Town was a private development and had the "right of any private landlord to select tenants of its own choice—accepting and excluding whomever the management may wish."

Later Polier said he would appeal the decision to the Court of Appeals immediately.

Polier said he would base his appeal on the fact that the U.S. and New York state constitutions forbid racial discrimination.

Negroes Lose In Stuyvesant Town Decision

New York Herald Tribune Tues-12-21-48

Appellate Ruling Supports Metropolitan Life Ban; New Appeal Is Planned

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, upheld yesterday a previous decision of Supreme Court Justice Felix C. Benvenga refusing to enjoin Stuyvesant Town and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company from discriminating against Negroes.

The action was brought by three Negro veterans, former Captain Joseph Dorsey, former Captain Monroe Dowling and Technical Sergeant Calvin S. Harper, whose applications for apartments in the housing development were refused admittedly on racial grounds. They were joined in the legal fight by the American Jewish Congress, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the American Civil Liberties Union and other groups.

Charles Abrams, counsel for the three veterans, and Shad Polier, vice-president of the American Jewish Congress, announced they would carry the case at once to the State Court of Appeals and to the United States Supreme Court if necessary. Tues-12-21-48

Yesterday's decision, rendered by Presiding Justice David W. Peck and Justices John Van Voorhis, Edward G. Glennon, Albert Cohn and Bernard L. Shientag, was without written opinion.

It was argued by the complainants that the 8,700-apartment project at Fourteenth Street and First Avenue was built with financial assistance of the city and state government, and that it received a twenty-five-year tax exemption that amounts to a saving of $50,000,000, and that if the city or state had built it alone discriminations of any kind would have been unconstitutional. Tues-12-21-48

Samuel Seabury and C. Frank Reavis, counsel for Stuyvesant Town, held that the project was organized and financed as a private corporation and has the same rights as every private landlord.

"If the private landlord does not want to rent apartments to colored persons," the argued, "nothing can be done about it. We are doing no more than any other landlord in New York is doing."

Stuyvesant Tenants Fight Ban on Negroes

New York Star (16a) (N.Y.)

By Gerald Blank

More than 150 letters demanding that Negroes be admitted as tenants to Stuyvesant Town on the same basis as whites, have been received by *Town and Village*, weekly newspaper distributed in Stuyvesant Town and Peter Cooper Village.

All the letters came from Stuyvesant tenants. Most of them denounced the writers of four letters which opposed the admission of Negroes and were published in last week's issue. Fri-11-12-48

A recent survey showed that 62 per cent of Stuyvesant Town residents favored admitting as tenants Negroes possessing the qualifications required of whites.

Published in this week's issue, out today, are passages from a letter submitted by Bill Mauldin, *Star* cartoonist, who also contributes a cartoon on the subject.

"We have a splintering of Klansmen among us, bless their little hearts!" Mauldin writes. "And in common with the courageous brethren down South who cover their heads with sheets, several of our local characters asked that their names be withheld from their letters.

"I was one of the first signers of the petition, because I have been bemoaning the wonderful opportunity the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. passed up by barring Negroes. It is very doubtful if, in the present housing shortage, there are many whites, even among last week's anonymous letter writers, who couldn't swallow their prejudices if faced with a choice of having colored neighbors or of moving out and hunting a new flat.

"Why don't we 'agitators' move to Harlem as one anonymity asked? Because it's not half so nice up there as it is here. We like it here—so much, that we'd like all reasonably well behaved citizens who can meet the rent to have a chance to enjoy it with us."

Mrs. Carl T. Solber, 309 Avenue C, wrote: "I personally would have to answer 'No' if the Metropolitan had asked me if I objected to having Negroes as neighbors, providing they met the same qualifications as other applicants."

Fri-11-12-48

"In the Battle of the Bulge," writes L. Miller, 521 E. 14th St., "the courage and sharp shooting of a Negro machine gunner saved my life and that of a dozen other white GI's. Can any one of us who live in Town and Village say that he may not be my neighbor? I can't."

"Let's get this into the record rig ht now," an editorial in *Town and Village* declares. "There can be no compromise with prejudice. We believe that anyone who can pass the qualifications required of prospective residents should be given an equal opportunity . . . the same chance to be chosen as prospects with white. red or yellow skins."

Negro Doctor Plans 66-Unit Homes Project

Herald Tribune

$500,000 Apartment House To Be Built for Rentals; Hamilton Terrace Site

Sat-11-20-48

By Edgar T. Rouzeau

The first large-scale housing project to be undertaken by a Negro in New York City was announced yesterday. The project, approved by the Federal Housing Administration, is to consist of sixty-six apartments. It is sponsored by Dr. Walter Ivy Delph, physician, of 248 West 139th Street.

Dr. Delph has plans for a five-story building of reinforced concrete, to cost $500,000. He has received an F. H. A. commitment for mortgage insurance up to $425,000.

The building site, where a ground-breaking ceremony will be held at 2 p. m. tomorrow, is an irregular plot on Hamilton Terrace, near 141st Street. It is located on a cliff overlooking St. Nicholas Avenue, within a block of City College. It was once part of the estate of Alexander Hamilton, whose old homestead can still be seen one block west on Convent Avenue, north of 141st Street. The deed bears the signature of Hamilton's wife, Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton.

The plot has a frontage of eighty feet on Hamilton Terrace, sandwiched between two private houses, numbered 9 and 21. The plot slants southward along St. Nicholas Avenue to take in a strip of land at the rear of 7 and 9 Hamilton Terrace. This gives it a depth of 100 feet at one point and 125 at the other.

Thomas G. Grace, New York State F. H. A. director, said construction plans have met all F. H. A. requirements. Issuance of the mortgage commitment, he said, was "concrete evidence of the agency's willingness to meet the housing needs of all income and racial groups . . . when the soundness of the investment is justified." Sat 10-30-48

Dr. Delph, explaining his entry into the housing field, said that among Negroes the demand for housing is acute at all income levels. The "upper third" has been all but neglected by private developers, he said. This is the market for which he is aiming. The apartments will be of two, three and five rooms, and rents will range from $65 to $125 monthly.

The architect for the project is Vertner W. Tandy, a Negro. His blueprints show the following features:

The front will be a combination of white stone and white pressed brick, with a tier of five-foot balconies in the center. All interior doors will be of steel. The basement will contain lounges and recreation rooms for the convenience of tenants, in addition to storage facilities, and a laundry with electric washers and a drying room. Elevator service is included.

Dr. Delph was born in Augusta, Ga. When he was two, his father, a mechanic, died. He worked his way through college, finishing medicine at Howard University, Washington. He has been practicing in New York since 1923. In 1938, he married the former Minette Tillman, of Concord, S. C., a Hunter College graduate. They have three children, Minette, nine; Suzan, seven, and Walter, four.

Officials Admit Discrimination Against Negroes

Daily World Atlanta Ga. Thurs 9-30-48

Lawyers Seek To Show State Action In Housing Suit

NEW YORK — The American Jewish Congress, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the American Civil Liberties Union today (Monday, Sept. 20) announced the filing of a brief in the suit which the three organizations are sponsoring against Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to halt discrimination against Negroes at the Stuyvesant Town housing project.

The brief was filed in the Appellate Division, First Department (Manhattan and The Bronx) on an appeal from a lower court decision which refused to disturb Metropolitan's admitted rule against admitting Negroes to the project. The appeal involves two cases. One was initiated by three rejected Negro applicants and the other by Shad Polier, Vice President of the American Jewish Congress, suing as a taxpayer.

Plaintiffs are represented by Will Maslow, Director of the Commission on Law and Social Action of the American Jewish Congress; Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and Charles Abrams of the American Civil Liberties Union. Mr. Abrams will represent the plaintiffs at the court argument.

NEGROES REFUSED

The Metropolitan Company admits that it has refused to accept Negroes at the Stuyvesant Town project, an 8700-apartment development along the East River above 14th Street in Manhattan. Plaintiffs argue that this discrimination is unconstitutional because Stuyvesant Town has been built with the aid and cooperation of the State and City. The Constitution forbids racial discrimination by the State Government and it branches, and plaintiffs urge in their brief that this restraint applies also "when the State acts through a private corporation in performing its public functions." Daily World

The brief points out that "In our own generation, three distinct efforts to achieve housing reform have been subverted into noxious attempts to violate our fundamental law.' The discriminatory use of these reforms has been stricken down by the United States Supreme Court.

"The first of these was the zoning ordinances, originally designed to promote sound planning principles and decent neighborhoods. It soon became perverted into a device for creating and maintaining black neighborhoods. Just as restrictive covenants, aimed mainly at FEAR CONSEQUENCES

"If this newest device is sanctioned by the Supreme Court, soon we may have to bar whole races from shelter to bar Jewish neighborhoods and gentile neighborhoods; Catholic and Protestant neighborhoods. Just as restrictive covenants, aimed mainly at precedent making decision of last May.

"Urban redevelopment laws are now seized upon as the third device for creating and maintaining racial segregation. In the name of planning it is claimed that they authorize the establishment for all time of white neighborhoods and the redevelopment device spread

unless its scope is constitutionally defined."

The complainants ask that Metroplitan and Stuyvesant Town Corporation be restrained from further discrimination against Negroes, but without disturbing the present occupants of Stuyvesant Town. Mr. Poller demands in his taxpayer's action that the City officials also be restrained from performing their contract with Metropolitan until the discrimination is halted.

Stuyvesant Town Anti-Negro Rule Attacked in Suit

NEW YORK—(ANP)— The American Jewish Congress, the NAACP and the American Civil Liberties Union Monday announced the filing of a brief in the suit which the three organizations are sponsoring against Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to halt discrimination against Negroes at the Stuyvesant Town housing project.

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TO FIGHT BAN ON NEGROES

Two Groups to Appeal Court Ruling on Stuyvesant Town

Both the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the American Jewish Congress will appeal to the State Court of Appeals and, if necessary to the United States Supreme Court—for reversal of the Appellate Division's ruling upholding the right of Stuyvesant Town to exclude Negroes while selecting tenants. This was announced yesterday, a day after the court had made its ruling on the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's big Manhattan housing development.

Walter White, secretary of the NAACP, declared:

"Morally the Stuyvesant Town policy of excluding Negro citizens is indefensible. A part of the property of all the people has been given to a corporation. Yet a part of the population, simply and solely because it happens not to be white, is arbitrarily barred from occupancy of the apartment project thus created.

"Only last month a poll of tenants in Stuyvesant Town showed 62 per cent had no objection to Negro neighbors."

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is again on the spot on its jim-crow housing project, Stuyvesant Town, in mid-Manhattan with the NAACP, the American Jewish Congress and the American Civil Liberties Union in full legal pursuit. These groups are trying to get the N. Y. Appellate Division reverse a lower court decision that this company can bar Negroes from its houses. This is the company that has made tens of millions insuring Negroes.

N.Y. Tenants Again Vote No Race Bar

NEW YORK — Confirming last month's estimate that 62 per cent of tenants of Stuyvesant Town and Peter Cooper Village favor admittance to the housing project of qualified Negroes, a tenant vote showed 240 for admittance and 126 against, it was revealed here last week.

The newspaper "Town and Village" a weekly which is distributed in both projects, conducted the balloting through a coupon in last week's issue. Only signed voted were counted, according to Mark Stuart, editor.

The poll is the latest development in a campaign to break down Metropolitan Life Insurance company's determination not to rent Stuyvesant Town apartments to Negroes.

Early developments were two court suits, one brought by Negro war veterans and another by a tax-payer.

Declares Signing Lease Would Violate Decency; Raps Jim Crow Clause

NEW YORK—One young white veteran and his family struck a blow against Jim Crow here last week when Paul Genge, 35, refused a modern $65 · month apartment in Long Island housing development which has a clause prohibiting non-Caucasians.

Genge and his wife who is expecting a baby momentarily are no glib characters seeking publicity. Soft-spoken and reticient about his action, Genge told the Defender, "You've got to live by principle. If you don't take a stand somewhere some time, you'll end up too old or dead."

In Tough Spot

Their refusal left them in a tough spot for housing, as they are now occupying a rented room in Brooklyn. He had put down a deposit of $65 with the Bethpage Realty Corp. in Manhasset but wrote the company he would not occupy the apartment. His letter stated, "The sole reason for this decision stems from the clause in your lease which attempts to prohibit the use of the premises 'by any other person other than members of the Caucasian race.'

"I believe this clause is absolutely unenforceable legally due to rulings in the yast year by the Supreme Court.

"Nevertheless since I do not believe in such nonsense (enforceable or not) if this lease were signed by me I would be doing as much moral injury to you as I believe such projects as yours do to the cause of good citizenship relationship."

Money Returned

Upon receipt of his letter, the realtors returned his deposit.

Even the Genge's rented room will be lost to them at the end of this month. Genge admitted it had been a hard decision to make. Asked how his wife felt he said candidly, "Well, she didn't agree in the beginning but she came around when she found it would make me happier. And after we'd made the decision, she felt differently about it."

He said simply, "I didn't expect any publicity. It's a matter of equality I believe in, not only for Negroes. I've always said so, but nothing had ever come up to test it. I'm no liberal. I just don't want to live in a place like that."

Air Force Vet

Genge, who is 35, is a veteran of four and a half years Air Force Service on Okinawa and in the Philippines. He work, for CARE, the Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe here. He and his wife are both New York born and bred.

He did not come into contact with Negroes to any extent during the war, and no one incident in his life led to his decision on the apartment.

He said he had discussed his problem with the NAACP in an effort to decide the right thing to do. He said that the association officials suggested in view of his great need for a place to live, and the Supreme Court decision which would make the clause unenforceable, that he take the apartment and attempt to spread his beliefs in the development. However he felt the time had come for his own personal stand and he took it.

WIN FIGHT TO BAR EVICTION OF NEGRO VET IN CHELSEA

The efforts of a landlord to evict a young Negro veteran, John Simms from a $20 a month cold water flat at 115 W. 15 St, was conclusively defeated Monday.

The victory was won as a result of mounting protests, when the landlord, Mrs. Catherine Cavallaro, wife of Dr. Nicholas Cavallaro of 1201 63 St., Brooklyn, dropped "immorality" charges filed with the City Rent Commission.

Mrs. Bessie Levy, chairman of the Chelsea Tenants Council said: "This case clearly exposes the vicious practice of using immorality charges to cover Jimcrow."

Previously, the landlord had attempted to evict Simms by charging in court that he was a "squatter." However, a Municipal Court Jury on Oct. 14 found against the landlord.

While Mrs. Cavallaro denied any racial bias, she continued her efforts to evict through a petition filed with the City Rent Commission which spoke of "black and white persons" seen visiting Simms.

Vet Housing Project in Danger

Daily Worker New York, N.Y. Fri 4-9-48

QUEENS REAL ESTATE BIG SHOTS SPREAD LIES TO HALT CONSTRUCTION

By Abner W. Berry 46a (N.Y.)

The big gun of Queens real estate interests have been turned against the six non-subsidized housing veterans projects planned to shelter 5,000 families. Since March 31 the **Long Island Star-Journal** in Long Island City, supported by so-called "home-owners" and "civic" groups, has conducted a campaign against the proposed veterans' homes, spreading misrepresentations and untruths. 4-9-48

The Queens projects are part of 15 city-sponsored multiple dwelling units authorized in last fall's referendum. They are to be non-subsidized and self-liquidating, and would accept tenants without discrimination. Fri.

The **Star-Journal** and its special writer, Charles Hall, represent the projects as: Daily Worker

- "Tax-free apartments for the well-to-do," adding to the tax bill of the present home owners.
- Being "slums" in 50 years when the period of tax exemption ends.
- An imposition upon the "home-owners" of Queens.

Each day the **Star-Journal** runs a front page story featuring a variation of the above contentions with "facts and figures."

THE FACTS New York, N.Y.

Under the law a veteran would be eligible for housing in one of the projects if his earnings were $7,900 —if he has a family of six. An American Labor Party committee in Queens made a survey which shows that only three percent of the prospective project tenants would fall in this category. Fri.

A Queens attorney, who specializes in tax questions, estimated that a property owner who pays $250 in taxes at present would have less than 25 cents a year added to his bill as a result of the veterans' housing projects. 4-9-48

The history of the Queens non-subsidized projects reveal that opposition to them is based on more than "taxes" and "slums."

The **Star-Journal** does not bring to its readers the full story. Last Oct. 23 a noisy group of "home-owners" attended a Board of Estimate meeting to oppose a similar project in Jackson Heights. They raised the same objections then that the **Star-Journal** is raising now with hysterical persistency: "slums," "inconvenient," "taxes."

Joseph Spencer, a Queens home-owner who supported the vets' housing program, accused his neighbors of saying in their meetings: "There'll be Negroes in your backyards and Jews in your streets." Spencer challenged them to state publicly the basis of their opposition to the project. The Board of Estimate, despite this, appeased the race-baiters and ruled to move the project to Woodside; where another project site had been selected. Now the fight, led by the **Star-Journal**, is against the Woodside projects.

DECEMBER RALLY Daily Worker

The fight against the Woodside houses goes back to Dec. 1, when a rally was held in Turn Hall, 44th St. and Broadway, Astoria, called by the Woodside Civic Association. Charles Neufeld, a real estate agent, told the meeting that the project site was a good location for "private enterprise" to build. He then objected to letting all "types" of people live there. "If this project goes through we will get a type undesirable to the community," he said. New York, N.Y.

John Neufeld, Jr., now has filed a tax-payer's suit seeking to enjoin the city from building on the Woodside site. Fri.

In 1947 most of the new building in the city was in Queens. A large part of the building was financed through government-backed loans made by mortgage banks. The rent per room for units built averaged much more than the $17 per room average of the non-subsidized veterans houses. 4-9-48

Liberal home-owners, disagreeing with the real estate interests and their "fronts," felt that the insurance companies and banks are interested in maintaining their present high profits from Queens housing.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE TO VETERANS ONLY

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

Here for the first time a veteran may actually own an apartment home as completely and as outright as he would a house. This new plan gives the veteran an out-

EXAMPLE OF VALUES—*TO VETERANS ONLY*

Fri. 4-9-48

Description	Total Cost of Apartment	Cash Payment Required	Mortgage Balance 20-year Retirement Plan	Amortization of Mortgage and Int. Per Mo.	Maint. Heat, Service, Taxes, etc.	Total Carrying Charges Per Mo.
3½ Rms, Living Rm, 15'6" x 20'; Bedroom, 10'6"x15'6"; Dining Alcove, Foyer, 4 closets, full kitchen	$15,000	$5,000	$10,000	$60.60	$49.62	$110.22
4 Rms with sun terr.; Living Rm, 15'6"x22'; 2 Bedrooms; 7 closets	$21,158	$8,158	$13,000	$78.78	$65.20	$143.98
5 Rm. Duplex, 3 Bedrooms, 3 Baths and Picture Windows. Living Rm. 14'x20'. Fireplace	$31,000	$16,000	$15,000	$90.90	$101.57	$192.47

Among apartments available are: One 3-room doctor's suite; One 3½-room Penthouse with roof terrace; One 3-room Duplex with garden court. Prices subject to approval of Veterans Administration panel-appraisal.

This "N. Y. Times" advertisement shows one reason why Queens realtors and banks oppose vets housing.

TIE WITH BUILDER

Norman Newhouse, one of the owners of the **Star-Journal**, is connected by marriage with Morton Gross, a wealthy Queens builder. The Metropolitan Insurance Co. has been represented on most of the delegations of "home-owners" who protested the projects.

Both the Democratic and Republican machines in Queens have whipped their city, state and congressional delegations into line to oppose the vets houses. 4-9-48

So far individual home-owners, the American Veterans Committee, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, The Progressive Citizens of America and the American Labor Party have been actively supporting the vets. Daily Worker

All groups supporting the projects have called a conference this Sunday in Astoria at 28-49 Steinway Ave. Fri. 4-9-48

Murray Savage, chairman of the Queens County Communist Party, who has followed the anti-housing fight from the beginning, told the Daily Worker: New York, N.Y.

"This is another case of the banks, insurance companies and local racists uniting behind phony 'fronts' to defeat an inadequate but much needed housing program." 4-9-48

Queens is noted among other areas in New York state for its restrictive covenants and other anti-democratic devices and organizations opposed to Negroes and other minorities. New York, N.Y.

Win Housing for Negro Family

Daily Worker 6/18-48

One of the Negro families threatened with eviction by Queens Borough President ames A. Burke's parking lot scheme was accepted yesterday into the Queensbridge Housing Project. The family is Mr. and Mrs. Earl Bush and their four children, of 136-77A 38 Ave., Flushing. New York, N.Y.

An Emergency Tenants' Committee delegation had gone to Mayor O'Dwyer's office and the City Listing Bureau, and demanded homes for the threatened people. Fri.

Jimcrow Housing Trust Dissolved

46 Atlanta Daily World

NEW YORK—The Mortage Conference of Greater New York and aggregation of the biggest banks and insurance companies controlling 80 per cent of New York City's buildings mortages, was dissolved June 16, by order of U S. Judge John Knox. The court order also called upon the Mortgage Conference's member banks and insurance companies to halt restrictive practices in making mortgage loans. Atlanta, Ga.

This federal anti-trust case originally filed in June 1946, involved charges of maintaining racial maps of the city, refraining from making mortgage loans in Negro blocks and inducing real estate owners to bar Negroes. The defendants, without admitting the charges, agreed to the dissolution order. Throughout of the 2-year period since the case was filed the Workers Defense League and the Committee of Racial Equality campaigned to prevent it from becomin gstalled and repeatedly called on the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice for a prompt prosecution. Sat. 7-3-48

City Evicts Family After Doubling Rent

New York Star Fri. 7-23-48

The City of New York, landlord, put one of its tenants out in the street yesterday. The tenant was 53-year-old Ezra Lewis who, until yesterday, lived with his wife, Hazel, and their daughter in a three-room apartment in the Fort Greene housing project in Brooklyn. Lewis operates a hand laundry at 1372 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

The Lewises paid $30.85 a month for their flat. The rental is based on the tenant's income. Where the tenant misrepresents his income, however, the city is permitted to raise the rental. In this case the new rental was set at $60.

The Housing Authority declared Lewis had not divulged his income accurately, although he claimed he made as little as $70 a month. The Municipal Court ruled that Lewis would have to pay a retroactive rental of $188 from June, 1946, as well as the new $60-a-month rental.

When the Lewises refused to meet the new figure, the eviction was ordered. Last night their goods and chattels were on the sidewalk in front of the project at Park Ave., Brooklyn, with the Lewises sitting despondently beside them. They had nowhere to go.

Meanwhile, the Fort Greene Tenant Council set up a picket line to protest the city's action.

Mrs. Rebecca Solon of the Council urged that the family be returned to the apartment while a settlement is worked out. "Public housing," she said, "should set private housing a good example. Is this the kind of thing that should be encouraged?" she asked.

New York Herald Tribune

Failure to Build for Negroes Will Create New Blight Areas

Growing Population, Greater Ability to Pay, But Little New Housing, Accentuate Overcrowding; Banks Scored for Refusing Construction Credit

Sun. 7-4-48

By Frederick Gutheim

FAILURE TO BUILD new homes for Negro families has badly unbalanced today's housing output in relation to market demand, and is helping generate pressures that will create additional blighted areas, a survey of several recent studies of this problem discloses. Failure to build for the Negro housing market will materially shorten the present building boom. No new houses for Negroes means that those who can afford better places to live will find them among older houses, generally in what are now white communities.

New York City's population of non-whites, the bulk of whom are Negroes, has increased since 1940 more than twice as rapidly as the total population, and their incomes have doubled, but builders have not yet come forward to meet their increased housing demands. 7-4-48

A rough measure of this pent-up demand for housing is shown by the experience of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at Riverton. This project of 1,232 apartments has been fully occupied since it was completed in April. One-bedroom apartments there rent for $44 to $59, and two-bedroom apartments for $52 to $72, including utilities. Even at this relatively high level the market seems virtually indestructible. More than 25,000 applications were received. So far as can be learned, however, no further housing of this type is planned.

A recent survey by the Urban League of Greater New York, the chairman of whose housing committee is James Felt, made a detailed study of 600 middle-income Negro families. The median income for heads of families only was just a shade under $3,000, but total family income was naturally much higher.

Three-quarters of these families said they would like to move to suburban areas, and nine-tenths of them preferred to buy their own homes. The median price they were willing to pay was $7,804, and almost a quarter of the total number of families were willing to pay more than $9,000. Those who were renting at rent preferred garden-type apartments, and the median monthly rent they were willing to pay was $58.26, with fifteen per cent of the group willing to pay over $75.

The total picture of this group, as it emerged from the Urban League's survey, was one of great stability. Forty per cent of the 600 families were engaged in professional, semi-professional, and managerial occupations. Their average length of residence at their present address was eight years. Sun. 7-4-48

Why so few builders are interested in this obviously desirable market, and why so few banks are interested in financing it, is one of the major unsolved problems. Lack of a solution directly affects one family in ten in the New York metropolitan area. New York is not alone in seeking an answer.

A national survey recently published by the Housing and Home Finance Agency, "Housing of the Non-White Population," is based on facts gathered by the Bureau of the Census in metropolitan areas in April, 1947. These cities received the brunt of heavy migration of Negro families during the war and post-war years. In this period more than a million Negroes moved off the farm, most of them to cities.

Little housing has been built to meet their needs. Between rising ability to pay for better living accommodations and the housing shortage, the Negro community finds itself more overcrowded than ever before. That some have been able to find the better accommodations they desire is indicated by the fact that the median rent paid by Negro families increased by nearly half, more rapidly than the increase among white families.

The condition of dwellings occupied by Negroes also improved sharply as higher incomes were translated into renovation, remodeling, and the addition of household equipment, electricity, bathrooms and other improvements.

The crux of the Negro housing problem is overcrowding. Drift to the cities and increasing population has left Negroes just as overcrowded as they were before the war. Fifteen per cent of them live in homes where the density is greater than one and one-half persons a room. Doubling of families has also increased since before the war. The agency's study says, "It is clear that the doubling rate is higher than might be expected under general economic conditions as favorable as those in 1947."

The National Association of Real Estate Boards' semi-annual survey of the real estate market last winter disclosed that in cities where Negro housing was recognized as a problem, 70 per cent had little or no housing for this market planned or under construction. Almost the same percentage of cities reported that financing was not available for new housing for Negro veterans.

If the tenth of the nation that is composed of Negroes constitutes the greatest unmet housing problem as well as one of the largest opportunities for householders, that part of the market composed of Negro veterans is almost equally interesting. 7/4/48

Another Housing and Home Finance Agency publication early this year also covered this market.

Of the estimated 54,000 Negro veterans in New York City, however, only 3 per cent planned to buy or build under current conditions—the lowest percentage in the eight northern and twenty southern cities covered by the survey. Even those planning to buy or build under the conditions they desired only reached 11 per cent as contrasted with 49 per cent in Detroit.

New York's Negro veterans, however, were willing to pay a median price of $6,000 for their houses, or a median rent of $50, placing them at the top of the list. These relatively high prices, in relation to median weekly incomes of $42, means these veterans were willing to pay 28 per cent of their income for housing, or two and three quarters times their annual income. These percentages were far higher than the ratio of property valuation to borrower's annual income as found by the experience of the F. H. A. in 1940.

By far the most searching and comprehensive inquiry into the problem of Negro housing, which is fundamental to that group as well as to the future of American cities, is that recently written by Robert C. Weaver, "The Negro Ghetto" (Harcourt, Brace and Company, $3.75). 7-4-48

Dr. Weaver, a Harvard-trained sociologist now on the staff of the American Council on Race Relations in Chicago, prepared much of the basic information presented by the Department of Justice to the Supreme Court in the recently decided cases which invalidated racially restrictive convenants. Naturally, he believes that elimination of the shortage of sites for Negro housing is fundamental to any solution of the problem.

The chief block to privately financed housing for Negroes, Dr. Weaver concludes, is caused less by builders than by mortgage lenders. His book cites numerous cases in New York and elsewhere of builders who have initiated sound projects, both for Negro and mixed occupancy, only to find banks unwilling to finance them.

Tenant-pickets at the city's Fort Greene public housing project protest the eviction of Ezra and Hazel Lewis, shown here with furniture removed from their three-room apartment. The family refused to pay "penalty" rent based on a charge they misrepresented income. The Fort Greene Tenant Organization held mass demonstrations, threatened to picket Housing Authority's New York office demanding return of the apartment. STAR Photo by Ray Platnick

New York Star 7-15-48 Thu.

NEGRO EDUCATORS CITE HOUSING NEED

Call for Congress Action for Federal Building and Aid to Their Schools in South

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Nov. 6—Negro educators who said that their race had generally supported President Truman "for sticking out his neck for us," declared today that public housing and some form of aid to education in the South "on a basis of equality" should be made a top issue in the Eighty-first Congress.

Believing, they said, that private enterprise had failed to provide adequate housing for low-income groups "as promised," the heads of private and public colleges in the state called upon the Federal Government to aid in building up areas adjacent to Negro college campuses as an inspiration to young Negroes who still live in slum areas.

Dr. David D. Jones, president of Bennett College, a local private college for Negro women, announced the partial completion of two new dormitories and a student center and the acquisition of land for faculty residence. He asked for more Federal construction to replace slum areas through which all Negro students must pass to reach the shopping areas "all over the South."

He accused real estate firms of combining to force upon Negro buyers old houses "to free the white owners for new city developments, giving to the Negro what is outmoded and costly to maintain." He said that Atlanta University had been aided "during the New Deal" in clearing away large slum areas which surrounded the college properties.

Dr. Jones praised a group of local white people led by Mrs. Julius W. Cone who made possible the acquisition by the college of surrounding slum areas "to improve the general tone of the neighborhood."

North Carolina College at Durham also plans to expand the campus facilities, particularly the number of homes for the faculty.

North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College of this city will place before the legislature a building program to provide dormitories, a unit of forty apartments for married teachers, class rooms, laboratories, a dairy products building and a dairy barn, and shops for mechanical training. The dormitories, the need for which is declared to be "urgent," will accommodate 1,200 men now housed in Army barracks which were donated by the Federal Government at the end of World War II.

Dr. Frederick D. Bluford, president, said that he would "welcome" the return of Federal aid to housing and education in this area, recalling he said, that the Public Works Administration, with a grant providing 45 per cent of total construction costs, had made possible at his college, "the first improvements in twenty-five years."

The drop in enrollment of veterans has been matched by the enrollment of youths from rural areas, making a trend that will focus more attention on the small-town Negro families, Dr. William J. Trenton Sr. of Livingstone College of Salisbury, N. C., said.

Pointing out that his college was debt free, he said that he was not seeking Federal support, as he did not want "any more 'red tape' than necessary." He asked for public housing in Salisbury.

The college has invested in homes for its faculty members, opening this year an apartment house for ten familes. The high cost of construction in the South can be held accountable for the migration of many Negro school teachers who find better quarters elsewhere, he said.

Ahoskie, N. C. Kiwanis Aid Destitute Family

By A. M. RIVERA JR.
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

AHOSKIE, N. C.—The Ahoskie chapter of Kiwanis International, criticized nationally in press, radio, pulpit and even in the halls of Congress, for denying a colored war veteran a Cadillac car won in a raffle last summer, came to the aid of a Negro woman and her brood of thirteen children last week.

Alvah Early, newly elected chapter president, and members were told last week of the destitute condition of Mrs. Minnie Tyler and her children who were forced to move into a two-room hovel near the Carolina Southern Railway tracks when her husband deserted them.

CHILDREN SHOELESS

According to Mrs. Early, the children were found in the unheated shack suffering with coughs and colds. Seven of them had no shoes whatever and one of the boys had no pants and was dressed only in his underwear.

Aside from being cold and hungry, the children, ranging in ages from infancy to 16 years, appeared to be in a healthy condition.

At a cost of approximately $400 chapter members outfitted the entire family from head to foot with new sheos for all, sweaters, sweat shirts, underwear, socks and provided baskets of food.

FATHER IN VIRGINIA

W. H. Basnight made a personal contribution of a liberal gift of food stuffs. In addition to these contributions, Mr. Early disclosed that the chapter sent a truck load of wood.

He also stated that they had found that the father of the children had a good job in Suffolk, Va., and that they were interested in persuading him to assume his obligation toward his family, but stated that they would continue to help if this were not possible.

Housing Situation Hit As Toledo Board Quits

TOLEDO

Negro families "are living like cattle in barns, garages and sheds," Councilman James B. Simmons Jr. declared last Friday, as the Toledo Housing Board resigned in a body, sounding a note of futility.

Simmons, the only Negro on the board, said he was reluctant to cite the tragic housing situation of his own racial group, said conditions among some families have reached such desperation that they have asked the board of health to remove signs on condemned building "so that they can have a roof over their heads."

The board resigned after several members said they were convinced that it did not have the resources to meet the acute housing need in Toledo without federal subsidy.

Mayor Michael DiSalle agreed with the board, and said he would recommend to council that the agency be dissolved.

Simmons, criticizing the body for inaction, declared "we have a responsibility that can't wait 10 years.

Simmons also was a member of a City Council committee which voted to recommend that the council set aside $500,000 for a low cost housing unit, a step toward providing quarters for 200 low-income families.

Portland Flood Waters Exact Heavy Toll On Negro Lives

46a Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Tues. 6-1-48

By WOODY POLK

PORTLAND, Ore.—(ANP) — Negroes comprised about 25 per cent of the families whose homes were inundated when the Columbia River burst through its banks at Vanport here Sunday.

Of the 18,000 or 20,000 people living in Vanport, between 4,000 and 5,000 were colored.

Like the white residents of this war-built-town, about three miles from Portland, the Negroes had come to work in the Kaiser and other shipyards. At one time there were some 14,000 colored residents here.

As war work vanished many returned South and East.

Tues. 6-1-48

There is no way to tell how many Negroes or whites are dead thus far. Only six or seven known dead are reported, although thousands are homeless. It is feared many are trapped in their homes. Houses in Vanport are principally prefabricated or frame and were washed up from their foundations and are floating around in 10-feet of water.

Vanport was built down in a swampy former lake region so that when the dykes broke, they swept waves of water from 12 to 20 feet high over the entire project. Vanport, although only three miles from Portland, had to develop its own government, because Portland —a tight and prejudiced community —did not want Vanport residents within its city limits, calling them undesirables. Daily World

For a while, it was feared that Dr. John Marshall, recent Meharry graduate, and the only Negro physician living in Vanport, had perished but it developed that he had gone off on vacation for th day. the day. Tues. 6-1-48 ne had gone off on vacation for

Doctors Norvell Unthank and Robert Joiner, physicians, and Dr. Carl Vickers, dentist, as well as colored people in Portland generally are safe because Portland is on high ground. Vanport residents were unprepared because official reports said the dykes were safe until Tuesday. 6-1-48

Floods are expected to recede Tuesday when the death toll will be known. Tues.

2500 Negro Families Are Homeless Due To Flood

Pontiac Commentator
46a
Sat. 6-19-48

Somewhere in Oregon - (ANP) President Truman and his party viewed with awe and pity the terrible disaster caused by high waters, as they flew over the flooded area of Oregon, Friday.

The 2,500 Negro families who lost their homes in this flood are creating quite a problem for the city of Portland, according to an official there.

Because the majority of Negro homes in that city have been washed out, it became necessary to house these flood victims in school houses, churches, halls and other public buildings whereby, many white refugees are being taken into the homes of other white families.

The government is now shipping loads of trailers to Portland to be used as a stop-gap housing relief until congress passes a housing bill that will permit the construction of public housing to meet the needs of the low income group.

Maurice Reddy, director of the Red Cross in the Portland area admitted that a large number of Negroes are being placed in the mass housing projects, but declared that a larger number of whites are being housed in this manner. Sat. 6-19-48

This could be due to the fact that Negroes comprise only about two and one-half percent of the total population of Portland.

The Red Cross is doing a tremendous job toward feeding, clothing and caring for these flood victims.

Mr. Reddy would make no estimate of the number of Negroes being cared for by the Red Cross, because he said no separate records were kept according to race.

"It is the duty of the Red Cross to meet the needs of the people in an emergency," he said "without regard to race or religion."

The Red Cross is caring for some 5300 families or about 20,000 people in this area he said. A series of barracks has been obtained at Swan Island where some 1500 people are being housed.

No discrimination has been practiced in placing these people there. Negroes and whites are living there together and no complaints have been made as far as he knows, declared the Red Cross official.

Due to the vast unemployment situation in Portland many of these people were on relief even before the flood.

According to the Portland Urban league, there were approximately 4,500 employable Negroes in that city prior to the disaster, of that number only 800 were working.

Many of these unemployed people were seasonable workers.

Negro Families Stranded In Disease-Threatened Slum

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y. Tues. 7-13-48

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Failure to develop a mass low cost housing program in this city has resulted in the danger of serious epidemics breaking out in various sections of Philadelphia. A community immediately affected is that surrounding Markoe St., near Haverford Ave., in West Philadelphia, where close to 20 families have been living for more than two years in condemned houses without running water.

While the lack of water is in itself a health hazard, the entire neighborhood is plagued by rats and germ-laden air produced by an open sewer running through the center of Markoe St.

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THE SEWER has not been closed since April, 1945, when it was exposed by a cave-in the street. One woman, Mrs. Bessie Drumgold, 1640 N. Narkoe St., was seriously injured when she fell into the huge hole as the street collapsed three yars ago without warning.

The city claims it cannot repair the street or the sewer unless a number of homes on either side of the street were demolished. Some houses were torn down several years ago, but a number are still standing. The reason: the occupants won't move.

In order to force the families out the city bought the houses turned off the water, with little success. The occupants will not move—because they cannot find houses anywhere at low rents. All are occupied by Negroes.

Daily Worker

Mrs. Dorothy Stanson, 621 Markoe St., told the Worker, "I can't move because I can't find any place else to live. I've been looking for more than two years, but I can't find a place.

New York, N.Y.

"First they don't help you find a home and then they take away the water from people with babies in their arms." Mrs. Stanson has three children.

Tues. 7-13-48

Mrs. Ealier Smith, 623 Markoe St., said, I've stopped looking for a house. It's impossible to find one at decent rents."

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THIS IS the outcome of a policy of neglect pursued by both the city and selfish real estate intersts. It has been reported that more than 100,000 families are doubled-up in Philadelphia. The crowding is worst for those families with average or below average incomes.

Tues.

The housing situation is just as bad in other parts of the city. Last winter The Worker reported that three families were living in and paying rent for a condemned house on the 1300 block north 10th Street, just before the building collapsed.

7-13-48

With this situation existing Congress adjourned without passing slum clearance or low cost housing bills. The bills were killed in the House of Representatives by the Rules Committee which refused to let them come to the floor. The committee is dominated by northern Republicans and Southern Democrats, among them Rep. Robert Rich, (R-Pa).

Slums Growing In Houston

(46a) Houston (Texas) The Worker

Sun. 3-14-48

HOUSTON.—The slums are growing in the "fastest growing city in the South." And ever growing numbers of white as well as Negro families are being forced to live in their misery and squalor. This is the shocking picture revealed in the annual report of the Houston Housing Authority. Contrasted with the new skyscrapers daily shooting up in the modern business center, the crumbling shacks are an indecent monument to "free enterprise." They commemorate the crass neglect of the needs of human beings alongside the passionate pursuit of profits.

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TWENTY-NINE percent of all homes in Houston are "substandard." This means outdoor toilets, no running water, and crumbling walls—and includes details like these: **56 families** using one outdoor toilet, and 10 persons living in one room! The Worker

The story of Houston slums explodes the myth cultivated by white supremicists that segregation of Negroes protects white families from living in slums. The figures reported show that at least 20 percent of all white families live in these miserable "homes!" New York, N.Y.

And every day new families are driven into the slums. Two items in this week's paper tell only part of the story. Sun. 3-14-48

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MRS. EMMA EAVES, widow with four children, has been living in a two-room shack—a kerosene lamp for light, and her water carried in by bucket from a neighbor's. Her income is $94 a month. She is being evicted from the shanty, which is to be torn down. 3-14-48

Where to go? The only rental housing in Houston are those few homes which, having no ceiling on rents, cost $100 a month and more.

The only answer is a housing project—but there is no room. The Houston Housing Authority operates four projects. To make room for Mrs. Eaves, they have to move someone out. The Worker

THAT'S THE SECOND STORY. Mr. and Mrs. Bigger and their seven children are being evicted from the project because their income of $55 a week is too high. It doesn't matter how many children there are, or that Mrs. Bigger had to stop buying milk altogether to make ends meet. That's the rule!

Where to move? Must the Biggers join the many families already living in tents along the bayous?

A movement has begun among the tenants to raise the limit on incomes allowed in the housing projects.

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Sun. 3-14-48

Official Body Admits Houston Slums 'Shocking'

(46a) (Texas) The Worker New York, N.Y.

(Continued from last week) 3-21-48

HOUSTON. — A shocking picture of the sub-human living conditions forced upon nearly a third of the population of "the fastest growing city in the South"—white as well as Negro—was revealed in the recent annual report of the Houston Housing Authority. Sun.

The report should forever silence the big lie that segregation is not discrimination, and that the Negro people enjoy a "great civilization," built for them by whites. More than half, 51 per cent, of the Negro population are herded into the "substandard" dwellings—houses not fit to live in.

Nor does this describe the rents they must pay for these homes. Recently, complaints were made that landlords in one section were forcing large Negro families, already crowded into two and three rooms, to give up half the space they occupied. At little or no reduction in rent, they had to make room for an additional family or move on. Pianos, sofas had to be placed out on the porch or in the yard. Bitterness and indignation were high. Having little recourse to laws for protection, the tenants were making the first steps toward organizing themselves. The Worker

THE HOUSTON HOUSING AUTHORITY has no answer for the shocking conditions it exposed in its annual report. It pleads that broad planning be undertaken and points out that the "frightening costs of wholesale clearing of blighted areas, development of far-sighted plans" are not "more frightening than the spread of slums and subsequent costs in dollars, citizenship and health." New York

But the Authority's only proposal is that 10 percent of the replacement of sub-standard dwellings be with public units, and that 90 percent be left to private builders! A mild and modest proposal. It is hardly adequate. 3-21-48

Only a vast program of Federal Housing can begin to solve the crisis. A program where segregaton is abolished, prices and limits fixed in accordance with the cost of living.

Despite all the furor now being raised by Southern Governors against Federal "intervention," etc., the people of Houston, white and Negro and Mexican-American, vets and widows and fathers of large families, the thousands of applicants turned down by the Housing Authority, all these want more government "intervention"—more federal assistance to get homes. And they want it now. Sun.

2 Kids Kept from School By Welfare Dept. Action

(46a) n Daily Worker New York, N.Y.
Thurs. 1-8-48

By John Hudson Jones

Two children of a burned-out Harlem family are out of school because the Department of Welfare won't give them shoes and clothes. This is the second case of the department withholding emergency aid to Harlem fire victims, since Deputy Commissioner Joseph P. Piccirillo promised it on Dec. 18.

The children's father, Rev. Sterling P. Jones, said yesterday that Ronald and William, aged five and seven, haven't been to school since fire destroyed their cold-water apartment at 1682 Park Ave. on Dec. 12. At present. he, his wife Margaret, and two other children, Sterling Jr. 12, and Melvin 4, are living with his brother Charles, at 117 W. 138 St. Besides them, 11 other adults and children live in the six tiny rooms.

Rev. Jones, a thin dark 38-year-old man, said yesterday that his investigator at Welfare station 23, 157 E. 57 St. has also demanded the return of $7 he received for food just after the fire.

"I've pleaded with them almost every day to let the little ones get back to school. I've asked them not to worry about me and Margaret, but to please help the children." Daily Worker

The Jones were burned out on the same day Harlem's West 134 Street fire burned out 10 families. Six days later Piccirillo, promised emergency aid for the victims to a delegation led by Councilman Benjamin J. Davis. He also told the group which cited Harlem's critical relief needs, "no child should be out of school because of no shoes." He promised an immediate investigation into documented cases presented him. New York, N. Y.

Despite this, none of the W. 134 St. families received emergency aid. One mother had to return her $30 rent allotment. The investigator demanded it since she had "no address" after the fire. Times

But the Jones childre'n lack of shoes, and the family's lack of a home isn't their only problem. The Children's Court has threatened to take the children, Rev. Jones said, because of marital troubles he had six years ago. He must appear with them Monday, Jan. 12.

As We See It

'Voluntary' Measures Are Not The Answer to Harlem Price Gouge

By Abner Berry 46a New York

IT'S NOT NEWS to any one that prices in Harlem are higher than elsewhere in the city. And no one should have to be told that Harlem citizens do not like being forced to buy inferior merchandise at higher prices. Two outbreaks—one in 1935, the other in 1943—have expressed militantly and dramatically community resentment against this form of exploitation.

But on top of this experience, the Mayor's Committee on Unity, like sophomores on a field trip, have looked on all sides of the question and summed up its impressions in a theme paper called a report. Everything would be lovely, they write, if only the merchants and the consumers would get together and "develop a mutually acceptable statement of business policies and practices." In addition, the committee proposes a number of steps to "encourage merchants" to be good and to educate the consumers on shopping practices.

Its report is all too simple and sophomoric. Does the committee believe for one minute that merchants now reaping millions from a system so long established will now unite with the consumers to cut down their own "take?" Not likely. Unless, maybe, the Mayor's Committee passes out magic with its reports.

I don't doubt the good faith of the committee members. They undoubtedly meant well. But they looked in all directions when writing their report. They didn't want to ruffle anybody's feelings. That is the way to unity, they feel. But it is a rather tenuous unity with too much explosive stuff underneath it. Daily Worker New York N.Y.

THE COMMITTEE says the issues in Harlem "are not basically interracial." That is said for unity. But whom are they fooling? The Negroes who live there know that Harlem is a Negro ghetto and that Negro ghettoes throughout the United States are happy hunting grounds for the get-rich-quick merchant. The Negroes know that 125th St., the main shopping street in Harlem, is an almost lily-white preserve for white business men. The Negro businesses out of hundreds on the ground floor in the street can be counted on the fingers of one man's hand.

And everyone knows that they are not there because they are Negroes. The committee would not have to look far to find Negroes who were denied space there. Mirr. Jan. 26 48

HARLEM needs more than a lecture on unity. Jimcrow practices are destroying the basis of unity. The merchants did not create the Jimcrow patterns, it is true, but they are utilizing them for profit. The committee muffed the ball in its report in not recognizing this and calling it to the attention of the merchants and the whole community and proposing measures to protect the people against unfair practices. The muff was dangerous, too, because it left the situation to fester.

Unscrupulous business men can utilize the report to justify their contempt for the Negro community. And there are those among the Negroes who would like to see the rift between the merchants and the consumers converted into an anti-Semitic campaign. I have heard some talk along this line. Some Negro business men are duped into believing that a fight against the Jewish merchants will open up new markets for them. These are facts and we cannot wish them out of existence with a wishy-washy report.

A city administration, alert to the situation in Harlem, would act to meet the issues, not dodge them.

Daily Worker New York N.Y.

THE REPORT should not have limited its proposals to voluntary measures by the community. The measures it proposed have been tried out for the past 15 years. We don't ask citizens to volunteer to conduct traffic when there is a jam in their neighborhood. Why ask them to assume responsibility for law enforcement when it affects their relationship with the business community?

Harlem should be given the protection of the district attorney's office on many of the price complaints being made.

Both the health and markets departments should be charged with the responsibility of seeing to it that unsanitary stores are closed and that the goods sold are not misrepresented.

The committee should break out of its conference room plush and mahogany, abandon its salon "hearings" and open its doors to the people in public hearings. If it did this, its proposals would be more realistic and its contributions more tangible.

This price struggle in Harlem cannot be treated as a private feud between an uptown newspaper and the uptown Chamber of Commerce. It is an issue that affects the entire community. Unless it is handled with more forthrightness than the Mayor's Committee on Unity has shown so far, it can have the very opposite effect to that which the committee's name implies. The Times

ETHICS CODE SET UP BY HARLEM STORES

New York, N. Y. Wed 1-28-48

Pickets Withdrawn on 125th Street After Agreement Ends Practices Held Unfair

46a N.Y.

Pickets were withdrawn yesterday from the 125th Street area of Harlem when merchants who are members of the Uptown Chamber of Commerce agreed to "a code of ethics" that outlawed "a two-price system" and "pulling-in" tactics to attract customers into the stores.

The action was taken at a meeting attended by the business representatives, the Consumers Protective Committee, which conducted the picketing, and The Amsterdam News, Harlem newspaper. It was held in the Y. M. C. A., 180 West 135th Street, and attended also by representatives of the Mayor's Committee on Unity, which called it; the Urban League of Greater New York, three organizations of Harlem ministers and the Harlem branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The Times

The gathering was the direct result of earlier efforts made by the Mayor's committee to bring harmony into a situation that had dragged on for over three months. Dr. Dan W. Dodson, executive director, said the agreement marked the end of "agitation in 125th Street," which had grown "grave" because of the tensions involved "and the danger to interracial relations." New York N.Y.

While no immediate changes can be made in the deeper aspects of the problem, he said, "some changes will bring relief in many irritating situations."

Dr. Dodson urged a longer study of the "basic problems" and proposed a thorough analysis of the 125th Street area by a responsible organization. He recommended that funds be provided and suggested the Greater New York Urban League, which has "the know-how," he said. Wed 1-28-48

A "pledge to consumers" also will be placed before all merchants who are not now members of the Uptown Chamber, a spokesman for that organization said. In addition to an agreement to promote efficient Negro employes of the area stores that had been made "unofficially" between merchants and the protesting bodies, the pledge included the following.

To mark prices clearly on all merchandise, to "identify seconds and irregulars" and to price them accordingly; to acquaint customers with store policies on refunds and exchanges; to abide by good business standards and to abandon all misrepresentation as to quality and classification in the sale of merchandise.

The stores will "extend courteous treatment to our customers," and to abide by an employment policy "strictly consistent with the provisions of the State Commission

HARLEMITES URGED TO AID THEMSELVES

The Harlem community was asked yesterday to shoulder a larger measure of social responsibility by the Rev. James H. Robinson, pastor of the Church of the Master, 86 Morningside Drive.

"When an individual is sick," he said in a sermon, "his convalescence depends only in part upon the physician. The doctor may prescribe the treatment, but the patient must have first of all the Will to Get Well," the Rev. James. H. Robinson Says

will to get well."

Mr. Robinson said he was aware that Harlem was beset by many ills such as "overcrowding, high rent, exploitation, poor physical health, crime, delinquency of children and youth, anti-social behavior—sin, if you please—and social disease, religious charlatans and jackals which are the direct results." All these flowed from segregation, he held, causing him to feel that "the best solution for Harlem would be to break Harlem up completely." 1-19-48

The minister asserted that blame must be placed "squarely on the shoulders of the 'dominant' group of American white people," but added that the Harlem community tended "to overlook too easily our complicity, our aggravation of the evils and our refusal to come to grip honestly and intelligently with what we can do to help find a cure."

Mr. Robinson asserted that "because we cannot do it alone is no excuse for not doing what we can." He proposed that the Urban League, Sydenham Hospital, the Y. W. C. A., Y. M. C. A. and community centers combine to stimulate support for various charities lacking funds.

The preacher declared that the churches—which he said were "more numerous, more powerful and influence more people than all other organizations combined"—lacked an adequate program for children and young persons. He called some Sunday Schools "little more than a farce." The Rev. George Simms was praised for laboring "single-handed to keep in operation the Baptist Home for the Aged." The Times

Mr. Robinson appealed to other denominations to unite in support of summer camps and to employ adequate trained staffs. "If ministers and religious leaders are really sincere about combating juvenile delinquency." He challenged all the churches to employ their own qualified persons, asserting that "this waste of leadership resource and power is criminal." New York, N.Y.

The minister asked for development of cooperative stores, credit unions and cooperative housing.

"Picketing efforts are not wasted," he said, "but group cooperation would be far more productive." Mon 1-19-48

ARBITRATION FAILS ON HARLEM STORES

The Times
New York, N.Y.

Mayor's Committee Proposes Urban League Act to Solve Consumer Complaints

Tues 1-20-48

INFERIOR GOODS CHARGED

Area's Chamber of Commerce Contends Conditions There Equal Other Districts

Mayor O'Dwyer was told yesterday that efforts to arbitrate between Harlem merchants and community groups had collapsed, and that the situation created by repeated picketing and statements charging 125th Street merchants with unfair business practices and job discrimination had reached "serious proportions."

The report to the Mayor was made by the Mayor's Committee on Unity, a privately financed body established four years ago by the late Mayor Fiorello La Guardia after racial disturbances in the city. Charles E. Hughes Jr. is chairman of the committee, with offices in the Municipal Building, Brooklyn. Tues 1-20-48

The Mayor's Committee said that "the issues are not basicly interracial, but the tensions which grew out of them have serious implications for interracial relations in the community as a whole."

The report said that since early October, there has been conflict between the 125th Street merchants and some groups in the community, "particularly The Amsterdam News and the Consumers Committee," and that all negotiations attempted by individuals, newspapers and ministerial alliances had failed, although both sides to the controversy had met with the Mayor's Committee "in different ways."

High Prices Alleged

The Times

The issues involved were looked upon as of long standing and with "many ramifications." The charges brought by the consumer group alleged the sale of inferior merchandise on 125th Street, often with unethical business tactics, and at exhorbitant prices under a "two or three-price system," plus the failure to label the goods, either as to price or quality.

Other issues listed by the Mayor's Committee included the charge by several groups that the 125th Street merchants had failed to employ Negroes or, if employing them, to promote them when warranted. New York, N.Y.

Another charge was that the Harlem merchants had failed to advertise in Harlem newspapers, and that there had been too little interest on the part of the merchants in "the improvement and appearance of the community."

Although many attacks have been made against the Uptown Chamber of Commerce as the business representative of the 125th Street merchants, the Mayor's Committee reported that the Chamber, "which claims to represent 125 of the 260 stores on 125th Street, has allegedly admitted to possibilities that some stores have been guilty of bad practices, but contends that they are no better or no worse than those in the average neighborhood." Tues 1-20-48

In a statement signed by Col. Leopold Philipp, the Chamber approved the report by the Mayor's Committee, and asked for quick action on a "code of ethics" that it called consistent with the demands of The Amsterdam News, the Baptist Ministers Conference and the consumer group.

The statement estimated that 75 per cent of the retail stores in the 125th Street area were members of the Chamber and said that "only a handful of stores on 125th Street attempt to exploit consumers, and further, that there is no discrimination whatever against Negroes employed in the stores."

The Chamber opposed the use of any form of insignia denoting fair play, agreeing with the Mayor's Committee that its use would be open to exploitation.

Consumer Program Urged

The Times

The Mayor's Committee urged that some qualified organization be employed to develop a comprehensive consumer serivce program for the community, and suggested the Greater New York Urban League of 202 West 136th Street as capable of these services. It also proposed that churches organize consumer groups to aid in the work.

The proposals were "generally acceptable" to the League directors, but Edward H. Lewis, secretary, warned against "simple palliatives" as a remedy for the "business practices of some merchants and consumer buying habits in Harlem's principal shopping areas." A long-range educational program led by a high-grade professional staff would be necessary, he said.

Previous investigations made by the Mayor's Committee had charged that "unsanitary stores are as crowded as the sanitary ones" so great is the need for a public market, and that the number of working parents caused much of Harlem's shopping to be done by children. Small purchases and the tendency to seek only "name brands" have increased the chances of unsatisfactory relations between stores and customers, the inquiries concluded. Tues 1-20-48

The report by the Mayor's Committee praised the work of the Departments of Health and Markets. The New York State Commission Against Discrimination was asked to undertake, with the Mayor's Committee, a study of employment practices in the areas.

The executive staff of the Mayor's Committee that assisted in the report consisted of Dr. Dan W. Dodson, Mrs. Edith M. Alexander, Bernard Lander and Schuyler N. Wraren. New York, N.Y.

Court Tells 34 N.Y. Banks to Break Up Ghetto Deals

Sat 1-24-48

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK. (NNPA) — The U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York has ordered 34 New York banks, trust companies and lending institutions to dissolve a conspiracy formed in 1933 through which they have restricted colored and Spanish-speaking people to certain sections of New York City.

The conspiracy, the court also found, compelled these groups to pay higher rents than other groups and denied them financial aid needed to maintain their property in habitable conditions.

The District Court took its action in a judgment by consent handed down against the Mortgage Conference of New York, coalition of banks and lending institutions. 1-24-48

Government Fought Case

It enjoined the 34 lending institutions from entering into, or maintaining any program, in which one or all of them agreed to abstain from competing for a mortgage or a lease of real property because that property is owned or occupied by persons belonging to any particular racial or national group.

On Aug. 6, 1948, the U.S. Attorney General charged the 34 banks with having since 1933 engaged in a conspiracy among themselves to use their control of cred it to cause the exclusion of certain groups from certain areas of New York City.

The Attorney General also accused them of agreeing to adopt uniform practices in dealing with certain groups of mortgage houses and with brokers.

Coerced Other City Banks

The Government also charged the institutions with fixing interest rates on certain properties, eliminating and preventing competition for mortgage loans among lending institutions and urging and persuading banks outside New York City to abide by their restrictive policies.

Such agreements, the Attorney General held, have caused colored and Spanish-speaking people to be restricted in residence to "certain sections of New York City and forced them to pay higher rents than charged for comparable dwellings in other sections of the city.

Mapped Out Ghetto Areas

In present the case, the Attorney General's office produced evidence to show that the 34 institutions have prepared, published kept current and distributed maps of each section of New York City showing blocks on which colored and Spanish-speaking persons lived.

Given 4 Months to Act

In handing down the judgment, the court ordered the Mortgage Conference to take all steps necessary to terminate its activities and to effect its dissolution within four months of the date of entry of the judgment, which was given on June 16. Sat 1-24-48

Well-Known Banks Included

The 34 institutions who formed the conspiracy included some of the most widely known banking and lending institutions in the nation. They included:

The Chase National Bank of New York, the Mutual Life Insurance Co., the Prudential Insurance Co., the Title Guaranty and Trust Co., the West Side Savings Banks, the Brooklyn Trust Co., and the Bankers Trust Co.

New York Housing Critilcal Problem

NEW YORK —(ANP)—Housing for colored New Yorkers is still critical.

It may be noted that the office of the Riverton Houses does not receive from 10 to 20 applications for apartments, although the entire 1,200 apartments were taken by last April.

Plans for one or two new units in Harlem have been considered but generally the sites are occupied by apartments teeming with persons who will first have to be re-located before any demolition can begin.

RALPH McGILL

46a
The Constitution
The South
Atlanta, Ga.

The Role of The Dark Nemesis

Thurs. 2-5-48

It is an old and familiar role for the Negro—this one in which he again is cast by the civil rights recommendations of the President and the rising revolt in the Southern wing of the Democratic Party.

It is his inevitable role—the dark Nemesis.

The role now is a national one, whereas before it was played on the stages of the States. It is a role familiar to anyone who knows, for instance, the history of the Populist movement in the South—the revolt of the agrarians against the Bourbons, or "The New Departure Democrats" in the South.

The shibboleths remain the same, unchanged.

Tom Watson's career, in which he "fled him down the labyrinthian ways" of that problem, is a good illustration.

In his Populist career he was to insist that the Negro had a right to full political equality. In appealing to the white and colored farmers in 1892, he said:

1892 "You are kept apart that you may be separately fleeced of your earnings. You are made to hate each other because upon that hatred is rested the keystone of the arch of the financial despotism which enslaves you both. You are deceived and blinded that you may not see how this race antagonism perpetuates a monetary system which beggars both."

The Constitution

Again, he was to say:

"You might beseech a Southern white tenant to listen to you upon questions of finance, taxation and transportation; you might demonstrate with mathematical precision that herein lay his way out of poverty into comfort; you might have him almost persuaded to the truth, but if the merchant who furnished his farm supplies (at tremendous usury), or the town politician (who never spoke to him except at election times), came along and cried 'Negro rule!' the entire fabric of reason and common sense which you patiently had constructed would fall, and the poor tenant would joyously hug the chains of actual wretchedness rather than do any experimenting in a question of mere sentiment. . . . The Negro has been as valuable a portion of stock in trade of a Democrat as he was of a Republican."

Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 2-5-48

Turn It was this same Watson who turned from these typical policies to one of violent hatred for the Negro. It grew out of his frustration and failure resulting from his inability to solve the problem.

The Constitution

In his later life Watson once wrote a retrospective comparison of his career with that of William Jennings Bryan. There is no doubt but that the early Watson was a more able man than Bryan. Watson said of Bryan:

Atlanta, Ga

"Consider the advantage of position that Bryan had over me. His field of work was the plastic, restless, growing West; mine was the hide-bound, rock-ribbed Bourbon South. Besides, Bryan had NO EVERLASTING AND OVERSHADOWING NEGRO QUESTION TO HAMPER AND HANDICAP HIS PROGRESS. I HAD." (The capitals were his own.)

Thurs 2-5-48

A great many men since Bryan have plunged into the problem seeking to reverse deeply rooted racial prejudices and at least modify traditions fixed in the deep concrete of Southern history.

Start Watson saw the necessary start.

Race hatred, political isolation, lynch law and terrorism had to be replaced with tolerance, friendly co-operation, justice and political rights for the Negro. The Negro's legitimate aspirations must be accorded serious and sympathetic consideration.

Any program which seeks to vault over that start is sure to bring in its wake violence and an acceleration of hatred and non-co-operation. That is why President Truman's proposals have so aroused many of the Southern political leaders. Some of them are sincerely aroused. Others see in the situation an opportunity to make political hay and further to strengthen their personal positions. It keeps down opposition and it is, as Watson was saying in 1892, a very handy weapon to use—this one of racial prejudices and fear.

Thurs. 2-5-48

Unenviable The South is in an unenviable position, for which it must accept most of the responsibility. It is not without reason the South has a guilt complex. Our segregation laws have not been honestly or fairly administered. Too often they have been a fiction.

But, since most of the Nation's Negro population is in the South, most of the impact will be felt there. It is this which makes all the more contemptible the easy and cynical political use by Republicans and Northern Democrats of the civil rights proposals.

It gives to despicable organizations, such as the Ku Klux Klan, a membership appeal.

Thurs. 2-5-48

A majority of the people in the Cotton South will not accept them if they become law. This may be deplorable flouting of law. It remains a fact. Even those who do not object to the objectives resent the methods being proposed.

Secession? But for the South secession is no answer.

The Republicans will offer a program ever more severe.

The Constitution

Henry Wallace makes both seem conservative.

Forming a Southern "party" is futile and would further injure the Southern political position in years to come. Nor would this prevent—if they are to come—the "force" measures proposed.

It must be fought out in Congress and the issue is, without question, squarely on the Representatives. They cannot escape that responsibility by crying secession, and happily few are.

We tried secession once and it is largely the reason for our present plight.

Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 2-5-48

Gradualism 46

The Record
Columbia, S.C.

The Southern idea for solving the Negro problem—it may be more of a white problem—is aimed at accomplishing much of the same things that are intended to be accomplished by President Truman's civil rights message.

Mon. 2-9-48

The South needs more money. Most of its troubles are economic troubles. And this means higher wages and more employment for all citizens, whites and Negroes. If the wages for Negroes are too low it means that the per capita income of the states in which most of the Negroes live is too low, that merchants in those states make less money than otherwise they should, and farmers and manufacturers.

The Negro must be and will be allowed to vote. Only the politicians who have vested interest in maintaining the status quo are working themselves into a frenzy over the prospect of qualified Negroes exercising this primary right of all citizens, the politicians and those whom they have frightened into seeing ghosts of Reconstruction where there is nothing to fear.

But it is the Southern idea that this must be done gradually, that most of it must be accomplished by education, that it must have the support of public opinion if it is to be effective. A great deal has been accomplished already. And more was on the way to accomplishment when the present attempt to do by law, on the prohibition model, what cannot be done by law, was initiated.

The Record

The modern Negro spokesman, of course, scorns the doctrine of "gradualism."

Columbia, S.C.

Negroes who personally had nothing to do with Reconstruction or any of the evils of those days cannot see why they should be punished as individuals for what others did, nor why they cannot have what the whites, in the same economic strata, are accorded. Denied the right to participate in Southern politics they have discovered their influence in national politics and are using it. Who can blame them? The responsibility lies with the Southern Democrats who didn't have the sense that Wade Hampton of South Carolina had in suggesting that they be integrated into the Democratic party.

News 2-9-48

So long as the South was making progress with its gradual system, it could be defended. But if it is to be abandoned for a blind devotion to the racial status quo who can defend it?

Down South

Dear Sir: 46a PM

Last September I became a freshman at Lynchburg College, Lynchburg, Va. For the past three months I have been able to get a first-hand impression of the South from a Northerner's viewpoint, and I would like to pass this impression on to my fellow Yankees.

¶ In the South there is absolutely no anti-Semitism. It isn't a matter of toleration; it just doesn't make any difference.

Lynchburg, Va.

¶ The Negro situation isn't as bad as we have been led to believe. The only things that disturbed me are the Jim Crow practices, which are utterly silly, and the fact that Negroes get only menial occupations. I have not seen a colored person in any position higher than a housemaid or heard of any. But progress is being made here and there. Although there is a law against having Negro students, my college often has Negroes as guests for meetings, speeches and even as speakers. There was a National Student Assn. convention there recently and during meals the white and colored delegates ate together. Nobody batted an eyelash.

1-1-48

¶ Southerners, especially the men, are as courteous and hospitable as tradition proclaims.

¶ The climate is extremely pleasant and the scenery is magnificent.

Hats off to the South!

Thurs.

New York 1-1-48 IRIS KRITZIK

Segregation—Whom, How, Where, Confuses South Today, Writer Says

The News-Age-Herald

BY LYDEL SIMS

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 8—(AP)—The hottest word in the South today is segregation. 46a

Fielding Wright calls it the South's "one and only possible answer." Walter White says democracy cannot be attained within its framework. Wright is governor of Mississippi. White is executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Birmingham, Ala.

Both statements were made recently in the South. Both speakers were discussing the president's civil rights program. Sun.

This article isn't about the president's program, or about segregation practices elsewhere. This is about segregation in the South.

Generally, the Southern states practice segregation. That sounds simple. It isn't. 5-9-48

First, whom shall you segregate? How do you tell a white person from a Negro?

* * *

IN MOST CASES, BY COLOR. But there is a large minority of persons whose color doesn't establish them positively as white or Negro.

Some states say any descendant of Negro ancestors, no matter how far removed, is a Negro. Others settle for descendants to the third generation. At least one state—Louisiana—doesn't say. Sun.

Tennessee includes "mulattoes mestizos and their descendants." Georgia says "all Negroes, mulattoes, and their descendants having any ascertainable trace of Negro, African, West Indian or Asiatic blood." 5-9-48

Even after the definition is settled, the problem of applying it by tracing ancestry remains.

Then there's another question. numbers in party primaries, with the consent of party leaders.

Another difficulty is that you can't predict one segregation practice on the basis of another. Memphis officials refused to allow an unsegregated showing of the Freedom Train, but did not object to a similar exhibit of a new streamlined passenger train. In Louisville there's no segregation on city buses, but Negroes are barred from some department stores. In many other Southern cities where bus segregation is the rule, Negroes move freely in the department stores. The News-Age-Herald

Some states lean heavily on custom, others provide intricate details in their statutes.

North Carolina specifies the exact seat which every person of either race shall take upon entering a city bus—"the first vacant seat or unoccupied space nearest the front or rear end, depending on color."

Mississippi makes it a misdemeanor to print or distribute arguments favoring social equality or intermarriage. Alabama provides that each jail must have four separate compartments—for white men white women, Negro men and Negro women. Birmingham, Ala.

A FULL REPORT ON segregation laws and customs in the South would fill a library. But here's a brief sampling: Sun.

1. Intermarriage is forbidden.

2. Separate schools are universal. Some states specifically forbid the attendance of both races at private as well as public schools.

Generally, Negroes' attempts in recent years to enter white Southern schools have been on the college or graduate level. The University of Arkansas recently admitted a Negro law student, but provided that his instruction must be separate. 5-9-48

3. Segregation is universal in hotels, restaurants and places of entertainment. Some restaurants and many movies provide separate entrances and separate facilities for Negroes within the same building. How shall segregation be accomplished?

The dictionary says the way is "to separate or cut off from others or from the general mass or main body; to set apart; to isolate; to seclude."

Short of complete geographical division, that can't be done. So you decide how much segregation you want, and what kind, and at what point segregation becomes discrimination. The News-Age-Herald

* * *

"SEPARATE BUT EQUAL" is a Southern byword in talk of segregation. Some Negro leaders argue that separation denies equality. Others—and some white spokesmen with them—say the principle is all right but that the separate facilities aren't equal. This brings on frequent tests of the systems—particularly in schooling and transportation. Birmingham, Ala.

These and other elements have helped make the whole segregation pattern confused. So much, in fact, that a Southern Negro educator says members of his race who move from one locality to another are in constant bewilderment and uncertainty as to what the pattern is.

Couldn't they just read the law?

No, because laws are only a part of the segregation systems. Besides, the white youth may enforce one of its segregation laws rigidly and ignore another. Sun.

Virginia provided a striking example of that recently. A public hearing was held on a proposal to repeal laws providing for segregation in public gatherings, assembly and transportation. The proposal was killed—but the hearing was unsegregated. 5-9-48

Alabama says any motor vehicle carrying white and Negro passengers for hire must separate them by a partition of "metal, wood, strong cloth or other material" which shall obstruct vision between the sections. But the buses on Alabama's highways look just like those in a Northern state.

Louisiana's Democratic Party forms for calling primaries specify that electors shall be white—but Negroes have voted in increasing

4. The vast body of law on transportation adds up to separation on buses and trains, in waiting rooms, and sometimes in taxicab facilities. Buses are generally loaded with Negroes in the rear and white persons in the front, sometimes with wooden partitions, curtains or adjustable markers dividing the sections. Trains usually carry coaches for Negroes in the front and those for whites in the rear.

5. Segregation on interstate carriers depends on the mode of transport. Sun

In the vast majority of cases, the races are separated on buses despite a U. S. Supreme Court ruling that laws to this effect are unconstitutional. 5-9-48

On trains, segregation is enforced on day coaches, but is not practiced on Pullman cars, though a Negro may be given a private bedroom instead of a berth—at no extra cost—if one is available. The races have been separated in dining cars, but a recent Supreme Court ruling requires that all diners must be seated in regular order.

6. Housing is almost universally separate except in some "twilight" economic areas or in the case of servants' quarters—which are customarily under a separate roof.

* * *

7. ATHLETIC CONTESTS in which both races participate are against the law in some places and counter to custom in most others. The News

8. There is no fixed pattern of segregation in most stores and government buildings. Custom sometimes dictates that Negroes wait until white persons are served. Sun

9. Negroes are voting in increasing numbers, especially in cities. The voting may or may not be segregated, depending on the locality. For the region as a whole the practice is still exceptional. 5-9-48

10. Inter-racial meetings are held in many localities, but they are the exception and involve a small percentage of either race. Unsegregated inter-racial meetings are prohibited in some areas. 5-9-48

RALPH McGILL

The Constitution

Not a Cure, But a Program

Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 6-19-48

A fellow I heard about came into a lot of money. They found oil on his place. He had only one boy, and he had been a good boy and his daddy was proud of him. So he said to him that now the boy didn't have to stay on the farm and work, but couid go on and do what he wanted to do. The old man said he didn't have any education, couldn't even read or write, but he wanted his boy to get some learning.

The boy said he wanted to be a doctor and the old man sent him off to the university and saw him through. At Christmas, before graduation in the Spring, the boy was home.

"Son," said the old man, "you've done well and I'm proud of you. But I'm interested what sort of a doctor you are aimin' to be."

"I thought I'd be an obstetrician, Dad," said the boy.

"Son," said the old man, all excited, "don't you go making the blame-fool error of being a specialist like that. You learn how to be just one sort of a doctor and some bad-blamed fool comes along with a cure and where are you at?"

Cure I was called on to make a talk the other day. I had a written speech in my pocket to which I planned to refer, now and then, as I talked. But once there, I changed my mind and made another one because of some of the discussion that had been had. Also, the Chairman spoke of me as one who had a "cure" for what ails the South. The Constitution

Well, I hastened to disclaim that. I guess I am, if anything, a general practitioner. One of the remedies I have is for the South to quit being afraid to talk about its problems. And many of us are afraid. We first must admit that the three chief problems of the South are education, public health and the Negro. We ought to be able to discuss them without fear, because they are all tied together. Yet, it is shocking how many good Southerners are afraid to discuss the Negro problem. The result is we leave it to be discussed in terms of ignorance, prejudice and the Ku Klux Klan.

Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 6-19-48

Fear We are afraid to speak up for some very simple things that any community can do for fear someone will say we are in favor of mixing the races or mongrelizing the races. Fear prevents us from being honest without ourselves. You have got to get so you don't get scared of the yapping of feists, who yap all the time, anyhow.

Certainly the South is not now going to abandon the pattern of segregation. It would not be possible even if desirable. But we certainly are going to have to make the pattern of segregation a more balanced one and we ought to be glad and eager to do it. I think we are willing to do it. But so many of us have been made afraid to talk about what can be done within the pattern.

Not a single Southerner can be comfortable when looking at a shack you could throw a cat through serving as a Georgia school, with the flag of Georgia over it . . . yet, a majority of the Negro schools are of that type, not all—but a majority. We need a program of consolidated schools for them and school busses. That is one start we can make that does not smack of social equality or mixing the races.

Steps All our towns welcome Negro dollars. Yet few communities have provided restroom and recreational facilities out of the present policy tends to drive the most worthwhile Negroes for Negroes who come to town on Saturday—and I have in the South and to keep the least worthy. That is an inescapable mind chiefly our rural towns, although larger cities are equally guilty. We could do simple things like that without violating the code of the most violent anti-Negro feelings. But we ignore it. Sat. 6-19-48

Elementary These are elementary beginnings. They are within the reach of every community. The fact that elementary condemns those among us who insist we can't even fair. We haven't.

A number of our communities which are building nospitals have this comes down to this—that if we are to have more money they are elemen
a section for Negroes. We could push such programs as this and have been fa
make it possible for more and more medical service to be ex- All this co
tended to Negroes. We also must make it possible for Negro for education
doctors to practice in those wards or sections of our hospitals have more in
where Negro patients are put. can attract i
We could see to it that the smart alecs of both races are not to the nation—
allowed to start trouble on busses. much with vi
We could see to it that Negroes with skills got jobs. and so on.

All this is pretty simple. We can do a lot by simply being honest with ourselves and discussing our problems. Just a few simple decisions could work a revolution. Unless we do it we will always be on the defensive and in trouble—needlessly.

This isn't a cure. I don't know that there is one. But it will make the patient more healthy. Oct. 2-19-47

Off The Bench

By JUDGE WALTER B. JONES

Jefferson Davis, The American

THURSDAY of last week, June 3, was the 140th anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis, the first and only president of the Confederate States of America. We are so accustomed to think of Mr. Davis as our great Confederate leader, and the heroic fight he made for the individual South in The Sixties, that we are apt to lose sight of the fact that Jefferson Davis was an ardent American. Montgomery

This time last year I stood with a great concourse of people in Statutory Hall, Washington, as we observed Mr. Davis' birthday with fitting ceremonies and the outstanding event of the occasion was the address in memory of Mr. Davis by Charles C. Tansill, of Washington, D. C., a Texan, who since 1944 has taught American history in Georgetown University.

JONES

Dr. Tansill says of Mr. Davis "from the moment he assumed his seat in the House of Representatives in December, 1945, to his dramatic speech in the Senate in January, 1861, the main consideration in his mind was the advancement of the interests of the American Republic." Advertiser

Jefferson Davis was indeed an ardent American. He did his best to maintain the Union, and in 1861 all that Mr. Davis and the South did was to retreat to the ancient lines erected by the Founding Fathers. As Dr. Tansill notes, Mr. Davis and the other Southern leaders "merely announced the end of a political compact that could not continue to live in the face of Northern assault. For a decade the North had been preparing for secession, and it waged ruthless war upon the South because the intellectual sons of Washington, Madison, Randolph and Pinckney would not forswear their birthright." Mon. 6-7-48

Mr. Davis refused to confine his gaze to any one particular state. He was an ardent nationalist; born in Kentucky; he moved to Mississippi; was educated in Mississippi, Kentucky and New York, and, after military service in the old Northwest, returned to Mississippi. His education outside of Mississippi, and his army service, tended to obscure state lines and to increase Mr. Davis' understanding of national needs.

Dr. Tansill in making a comparison between Jefferson Davis and Abraham Lincoln notes that the former took an active part in the Black Hawk War, while the latter "remained in obscurity as a 'do nothing' soldier in a company of Illinois militia." The historian points out that during the Mexican War. Mr. Lincoln sharply criticized the administration of President Polk for plunging the country into an "unnecessary and unconstitutional war." In contrast with this, Jefferson Davis, when the Mexican War broke out, promptly resigned his seat in Congress, and became colonel of a famous Mississippi regiment. His gallantry in action at Monterey and at Buena Vista is a glorious part of American history. Montgomery Advertiser

DISCUSSING the years leading up to The Sixties, Dr. Tansill points out that Lincoln did nothing to avert the war, nor did he propose any statesman-like plan that had possibilities for permanent peace between the North and the South. Jefferson Davis, on the other hand, supported all the expedients which were resorted to in the hope of averting disunion. He favored the Crittenden Compromise.

I commend to my readers this paragraph of Dr. Tansill's historic address:

"And now we have arrived at the outbreak of the Civil War. I shall be very brief concerning its consequences. I think the time has arrived for a revision of the usual attitude toward the results of that conflict. First of all, the men and women of the South should forget the phrase, THE LOST CAUSE. The South did not fight for a lost cause. Its struggle for freedom has given inspiration to brave people the world over to rise and fight for the right to determine their own destinities. The heroic deeds of Southern soldiers have become a living part of the great tradition of courage that the human race will always cherish as a priceless possession. There is not one Southern boy whose heart has not swelled with pride as he read the glorious details of the campaign of Lee and Stonewall Jackson. Those brave warriors are not dead. They live on in the memory of every Southern soldier who fought in the first and second World Wars. The sword of Lee flashed on every battlefield in France, and it flew from its scabbard during every desperate advance on the Jap-held isles of the Pacific and on the bloody beaches of Normandy. And the glorious Confederate flag is not a conquered banner that reposes as a relic in Southern museums. That banner is a symbol of freedom. It waved at Belleau Wood and at the Marne, and it was in the van of Patton's crusaders who swept like a tide through the blood-stained fields of France and across the battered ridges of Germany. That flag will never be furled as long as the fight for freedom is carried on by men who are willing to die for high ideals. And the man who helped to make that banner a living reality, the man who breathed life into the dream for Southern independence, was Jefferson Davis."

Jefferson Davis is one of the noble figures in American history. As a man, as a Christian, as a soldier, as a United States senator, as secretary of war and as President of the Confederate States of America his record shines with glory and with the passing years his stature will grow greater. Mon 6-7-48

SOCIOLOGIST LOOKS AT SOUTH'S RIGHTS

The Times New York N.Y.

North Carolina Professor for Reconversion via Democracy, Not Through 'Demagogues'

4-9-48

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., April 8—A program calling for a reconversion of the socio-economic aspects of the life and culture of the South within the framework of constitutional demands, "rather than through frustrated, irresponsible political demagogues and subversive forces," was advanced here tonight by Dr. Howard W. Odum, eminent sociologist and Kenan Professor in the University of North Carolina.

Presenting a sociological interpretation of the civil rights issue facing the South in a public lecture in Alumni Hall, Dr. Odom said, "An enduring program of reconversion must be wrought through major levels of inquiry and action calling for a comprehensive appraisal of the South's resources and people and appraisal of the structure of American democracy, a complete appraisal of the total segregation picture in the South and of the nation, and an appraisal in terms of actual programs, of what, in priority schedules and total costs, will be involved in the enactment of changes demanded by constitutional specifications and human progress." 4-9-48

Wants Orderly Change

The Times

Dr. Odum asserted that "on these four inventories the South and the nation can achieve ways and means within the framework of orderly democracy."

He said that "with reference to economic and industrial development, standards of income and living, urbanization and other trends toward the big civilization, the South's rate of change is greater than for the rest of the country."

"In the case of the Negro South," he went on, "the change is almost complete, setting the stage for a dominant new Negro in the society of a dominant old white society. In the case of the outside pressures upon the South the intensity and acceleration are such as to constitute a distinctively new situation.

"In the fourth level of Southern ideology, with reference to biracial culture and inter-regional ideologies, the white South has changed in its main tenets and their translation into action, except temporaril to consolidate its defenses and to make segregation the dominant issue over all others."

Dr. Odum said in appraisal of the segregation question, there should be included "an inventory of practices and their implications of procedures and their results in exploitation and in justice."

The appraisal, he said, should also explore the solution with reference to all phases of segregation, including expediency levels in education and public life, as approved by the Negro himself. He declared: The Times

"It (the appraisal) will catalogue the extreme range of illogical and inexcusable injustices. It will catalogue the hazards and difficulties involved; it will take into consideration the limitations and deficiencies of the Negro as well as his superiorities; it will take into consideration the nature and function of institutions and the factors of liberty involved on all levels. It will explore the interregional ramifications and the vested culture and moral interests; and it will lay the foundations for estimating the costs of conversion." New York N.Y.

Describing the South's reaction to outside pressure for complete transformation of the Southern segregation pattern and the stability of its judgment, Dr. Odum said the South's stand is difficult to interpret to other regions but that it is "an inevitable and logical product of the fold process."

46b 1948

Americal Red Cross

Basil O'Connor Honored By British Government

Special to The New York Times and The Courier-Journal.

Washington, Jan. 1. — Basil O'Connor, president of the American Red Cross, today was made an Associate Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, one of the highest honors of the British Government.

National Red Cross headquarters, announcing this decoration today, said it was given because of "humanitarian work of great proportions" and was sanctioned by King George VI.

Red Cross Guam Workers Praised

GUAM, Marianas Island. — (NNPA)—Brigadier General Authur Thomas, commanding, Marianas Air Materiel Area, has recently commended five colored workers on the staff of the American Red Cross Gama Club on Guam.

The commendation to Ages Bryant, of Lexington, Kentucky, Mattie Laws, of Chicago, Minnie E. Wood, of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Theresa Elam of Oakland, California, and Virginia Sims of Monroe, North Carolina. It reads:

"Your untiring efforts have produced an entertainment program that has been at all times outstanding and largely responsible for maintining high morale in an area where recreation facilities are scarce. Your ability to accomplish this mission under the handicaps that have existed since the cessation of hostilities is a tribute to the American Red Cross and reflects great credit upon you as an individual."

With the closing of the American Red Cross overseas club program, Miss Elam is continuing her duties with the Army Hostess program, and Miss Laws is remaining on Guam in civilian employment.

Red Cross Abandons Separate Blood Plan, Jesse Thomas Reports

BALTIMORE

Jesse O. Thomas, veteran Red Cross representative, revealed here Sunday that the war-time "nonsense" of separating the blood of races has been abandoned."

Speaking as a platform guest at the joint mass meeting of the NAACP and YWCA at Shorter St. Methodist Church, Mr. Thomas, a field worker with the Red Cross, volunteered the information that the organization is no longer operating under the Army and Navy as during the war.

He disclosed that already, the Red Cross has entered into an agreement with medical authorities throughout the nation to provide 3,700,000 pints of blood a year to hospitals on an un-segregated basis.

46b 1948

Civic Leaders Discuss Plans To Keep Negro Center In Operation

Fri. 3-12-48

Representatives from civic groups met with city, county and Chamber of Commerce officials Thursday afternoon to determine what must be done to assure continued operation of the Negro Community Center. 46b (Ala)

On request of those present, another meeting was called for Wednesday, March 17, at 2:30 p.m. by Adolph Weil, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Civic Affairs Committee.

Mutual agreement was voiced as to the need for continuation of the center, which is now operating at 114 Monroe Street. Fri.

"The Negro Community Center is performing a great need at the present time, from the standpoint of service to farm families and health. We must assure the continued success of the project and place it on a sound business basis," said T. L. Bear, Sr., presiding officer. 3-12-48

A special Chamber of Commerce committee, composed of Bear, T. B. Hill, Jr., and J. J. Durr, has worked in an advisory capacity with the center for the last year.

Will Open New Harlem Center

Daily Worker

An interracial family center will open in lower Harlem on Feb. 9, the beginning of Negro History Week. The eight floor newly renovated 110 Street Community Center, is a gift to the community from the Young Men's-Women's Hebrew Associations and the Jewish Association for Neighborhood Centers.

The opening of the center culminates two years of planning activity, by the Board of Directors headed by Stephen P. Duggan, Jr. Its membership and activities will be on a family rather than individual basis. New York, N.Y.

Some of the facilities offered will be a swimming pool, game rooms, health education, foreign languages instruction, music training, physical culture, dramatics, and handicraft instruction. These facilities will be supervised by an operating personnel of 21 professional social workers. They are Negro, Puerto Rican, Italo-American, as well as Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish.

INTER-RACIAL AREA

The 10-block area around the building has some 160,000 residents of Negro, Puerto Rican, Italian, German and Finnish extraction. For the 10,000 children under five years of age, there is only one day care unit. For the 6,000 aged there is nothing. While youth agencies reach only 2,500 of the nearly 50,000 young people.

The Center, however, will not confine its membership to that immediate area. Its announcement declared that members would be sought from the area between the Hudson and Harlem Rivers from 96 to 135 Street. Daily Worker

The Center was conceived and will be operated on the idea that individual attitudes on race and nationality can be changed only when people can have face to face contact with people different from their own racial, religious, or national group. New York, N.Y.

Originally built in 1914 for the YWHA, the building was a military barracks and headquarters during the last war. In December, 1945, the YM-YWHA and the JANC voted to offer the building as a gift for an interracial project. PM 12-4-45

A study of the area was made under the direction of Dr. Nathan Cohen of the New York School of Social Work. The Building was turned over to the present board of directors on July 15.

Kids Let Off Steam in Settlement House

PM New York, N.Y. Jan. 3d-48 Community Centers (N.Y.)

This is Alfred Williams ➤, 16, one of the many teen-agers who use the facilities of Forest Neighborhood House after school hours learning how to sculp. Williams is learning fast and has his work on exhibit at Lewis and Conger this month. The settlement house at 1122 Forest Ave., The Bronx, has, since its establishment in 1945, kept children off the street, taught adults of different races and religions how to live together and has been credited with lowering the delinquency rate by 50 per cent in the Morrisania area.

The functions of Forest House include child care, athletics, adult education and a vast teen age program with such courses as cooking in which Artie Coleman, 11 (*left*), and Herbert (Lefty) Himmelstein, 15, are learning enough about the art to help their working parents out in the kitchen. PM New York, N.Y. Fri. 3-26-48

Photos by Bernie Aumuller, PM

A Helping Hand

Dear Sirs: We are working for interracial justice, in Harlem and as far as our voice can reach, by means of our monthly paper. Our workers receive no salary. We distribute clothing to those who need it, give food in emergencies, act as a reference agency, conduct children's groups, and offer a weekly educational lecture for both white and colored friends. We also have a small library at 171 Thompson Street, in Greenwich Village, where lectures are given on Friday evenings. Our main offices are at 34 West 135th Street, New York, and your readers are invited to drop in to get help or to give it. MABEL C. KNIGHT,

Local Director, Friendship House

New York, January 17

Sat. Eve. Post 2-28-48

TRAINING OF FAMILIES IN TOLERANCE CITED

The 110th Street Community Center, Inc., which took over last year a building at 31 West 110th Street, formerly occupied by military police and the Y. W. H. A., announced yesterday that 150 neighborhood families had been trained there in racial and religious tolerance. Social workers were told that 900 persons of various ages and nationalities and cultural backgrounds had become members of the organization. Sun

George W. Culbertson, executive director of the center, said it aimed to bring together typical families from East, West and Central Harlem. To get a "balanced" membership, the staff visited 800 families of all races and religions in search of future leaders who could preach tolerance. Mr. Culbertson said persons objected to the annual family foe of $12 for everybody in one apartment, from baby to grandmother. Herald 4-15-48

To maintain the "racial balance" of the center, efforts have been made to recruit families from outside the Harlem area, officials of the center reported. They added that older persons still depended too much on others to make a family program and that materials were needed to interest the old and the young at the same time.

Only the first four floors of the eight-story building are used for the center. Herald New York, N. Y.

Forest House needs $136,000 to operate this year: Funds, for instance, for a dental clinic, badly needed in the area; a psychiatric service for children of broken homes; money to equip the entire roof so that twice the number of yougsters shown above can play outdoors at the same time.

Of Red Feather, Negro Leader Says Race Should Carry Share

For Atlanta's Negro citizens, as for whites, the Red Feather is a symbol of bright promise in a world that often seems bleak and cold.

"The Greater Atlanta Community Chest and its Red Feather agencies have worked miracles in nipping Negro juvenile delinquency in the bud," declare leaders of the Butler Street YMCA, the Phyllis Wheatley Branch YWCA and the Negro units of the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and Campfire Girls.

Atlantans who have heard the spine-tingling spirituals of the Georgia Washington Carver Boys' Club or who buy candicraft turned out by cheerful sightless workers of the Metropolitan Association for Colored Blind know Chest contributions are not wasted.

Negro volunteers each year work valiantly in the Community Chest campaigns.

"Why shouldn't we carry our part of the load?" asked one Negro minister. "The Chest helps shelter our old people, provides nurseries for our helpless babies, gives our young people recreation and character-building ideals—makes Atlanta a better place for all of us to live."

The Chest since 1924 has helped carry on the work of the late Carrie Steele, a Negro maid in the Union Station, who sold her own home to help raise funds for orphaned and neglected Negro children.

It helps support the Gate City Nurseries for children of Negro working mothers, the Bethlehem Community Center, the Atlanta Urban League, and Happy Haven,

SELF-AID IS URGED IN SLUM CLEARANCE

The Times

Architect Suggests 9-Block Area in Harlem Be Put Under Neighborhood Control

New York, N.Y.

Charles Platt, New York architect, advocated yesterday a plan to combat the slum problem by bringing under neighborhood control a nine-block area where the people themselves, with appropriate Government measures, could undertake their own salvation by a program of self-aid. 46b Tre

His plan, which already has been discussed in one form or another, would undertake the reclamation of a blighted area by re-conditioning buildings that were worth saving and converting the vacant lots into playgrounds and swimming pools, with the sole aim of making the area into a community whose spiritual life had been lifted, he said. 5-7-48

Mr. Platt addressed his program to a meeting of the housing committee of the Central Harlem Council for Community Planning in the Harlem branch of the Public Library, 9 West 124th Street. The council is an affiliate of the Welfare Council of New York City.

The presentation of the Platt program was welcomed by Irving Baker, manager of the Paul Laurence Dunbar Apartments of Seventh Avenue and 150th Street, who said that many persons in Harlem were eager for some plan other than those brought forth by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Calls for "Long View"

Mr. Platt said that his program was based upon the reality that the city's sub-standard houses and slum neighborhoods could not be abolished overnight. Because the problem was so vast and the costs of construction so commanding, he asked the committee to consider a "long view," realizing that many persons living in sub-standard houses would have to spend the rest of their lives there. 5-7-48

He said that parks and play spaces must be provided by some branch of the Government. If the demand sounded too idealistic, he said that the community could count the costs it was already paying by not having these facilities available for its children. Every vacant lot in the city could be made into land socially useful, if the city did its part, he asserted.

Organizations concerned with social betterment have an opportunity that will increase the social responsibilities of the community itself, Mr. Platt said. The construction of new houses is necessary and desirable, he declared, but something must be done to stabilize social relations in the areas where there are families that canont be immediately accommodated.

Fears "Popularizing" of Slums

The Times

Miss Harriett Pickens and others of the committee asked if there was a danger of "opularizing" slum areas to the end that people would become reconciled to them. Donellan Phillips of the Consolidated Tenants League said that the plan did not recognize sufficiently the fact that landlords will not "surrender" their properties freely.

Mr. Platt said that the measures he adovocated were designed to ease the over-crowding in slum areas and were of no value unless the community could be helped to realize the accepted social standard that "two families should not be crowded into quarters designed to accommodate one family." 5-7-48

He believed, he said, that some form of community free-will discipline could be developed. He praised the National Urban League for having succeeded in some communities with self-management programs. Once people are made to feel they are on their own, they get better, he said. New York, N.Y.

Mr. Platt said that "not too many" people in Government had accepted his plan, although some had urged that he go about working out the costs of an experimental nine-block area. He believed, he said, that the city should take over that part of the job.

'SELF-SURVEY' AIDS NEGRO COMMUNITY

The New York Times

Jacksonville, Fla., Experiment Recommended for Adoption by All Southern Cities

Dun 6-6-48

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 5 —A "self-survey" pattern that has brought sixty-five "concrete improvements" in the Negro community in Jacksonville, Fla., was recommended today for adoption by all Southern cities and towns in a report of the Southern Regional Council. 46b

The council, which supplied technical advice to the Jacksonville survey committee, submitted its report as a regional example of the results that can be obtained from a non-professional study of community needs that essentially "was simply a Southern city taking a frank look at itself."

Not quite two years ago, the council reported, leaders of both races in Jacksonville formed the survey committee and reported the result of first-hand investigation of the health, housing, transportation, law enforcement, recreation and welfare services available to the city's Negro population, one of the largest in the South.

"This approach paid off from the start," the council declared. "Not only the people participating in the survey, but everyone it touched grew interested in the problems of the community and what could be done about them. The Times

"People and groups began to find out more about each other and started working out new patterns of cooperation. Highly significant was the fact that city officials taking part developed a new understanding of the needs of the colored population.

"So, by the time the survey was completed and the facts published, public and private agencies, responsible white and Negro citizens, were ready to start a cooperative effort to find the remedies." Dun.

This resulted in the formation of the bi-racial follow-up committee which has reported to the council the achievements which it maintains grew out of the survey, directly or indirectly. 6-6-48

The follow-up committee reported that equal dental care for Negro children has become possible through the opening of facilities at the City Health Department. A dental trailer now visits schools to care for the emergency cases in low-income families, Negro and white. New York, N.Y.

A Negro hospital, the committee added, has reorganized a staff of forty members, drawn from both races, and the resident Negro physician is invited to attend weekly staff conferences at the Duval County Hospital.

3 Workers Aid Negroes In Henderson

The Courier-Journal
Louisville Ky.
By FRANCELE ARMSTRONG
Courier-Journal Special Writer
Jun. 12-5-48

HENDERSON County, with a population of 30,000, has a Negro population of 4,600. These residents of the city and the county are in the unique position of being serviced by three public workers, paid by State and Federal funds, who give attention solely to the needs of the colored population.

Mrs. Janie Cole, public-health nurse, has 14 years of service in the Henderson County Health Department. She was the first Negro public-health nurse in Western Kentucky. There are only 25 colored health nurses in the state, 18 of whom are with the Public Health Department in Louisville. Of the remaining seven, most are with health departments in the eastern part of the state. Mrs. Cole is president of the West Central Region of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses.

Mrs. Grace Howard, newly appointed child-welfare worker for the Negro population of Henderson County, is one of three colored child-welfare workers in the state. She was trained at Kentucky State College and the University of Chicago.
Jun. 12-5-48

Miss Thelma B. House, home demonstration agent for the colored rural population, came to the Henderson County Farm Bureau two years ago. She is one of five Negro home demonstration agents in the state. She serves two counties, Henderson and Daviess, directs the work of 18 Homemakers Clubs and six 4-H Clubs in the two counties. She is a graduate of Georgia State College.

NORTH TULSA CIVIC COUNCIL PROGRESSING

Oklahoma, Enid
Sunday Tulsa, Oklahoma

The attendance of a number of representatives from the various civic, religious, and fraternal organizations of North Tulsa was encouraging in a recent meeting. Under the leadership of Rev. C. K. Stalnaker, it seems that the overall organization and program of the coordinating council is gradually taking shape. 46b Tulsa

Committee appointments have been made on such matters as recreation, labor, education, housing, the proposed certified post-office, and other civic issues. With some of the committees already active in the investigation of problems and solutions, before long a unified civic action program will be institutional which will have the support of the majority of civic organizations. Tulsa Okla

The Council attempts to coordinate the activities of the various groups in such a way that greater support and direction can be given to projects without duplication of efforts. It does not attemppt to take over any group's project but merely attempts to implements and give greater civic support to major programs. Thurs 5-20-48

Judging by the financial support being given organization for its operation, there is every reason to believe that the citizens of North Tulsa are anxious to support the North Tulsa Civic Council in every way so that the needs of North Tulsa can be studied and met in a democratic and effective way. The Council meets the second Wednesday in each Month and invvites all organizations to to send representatives to its meetings held at the Hutcherson Branch Y. M. C. A. 5-20-48

TEMPORARY BOARDING HOMES NEEDED FOR HOMELESS NEGRO CHILDREN

Seattle, Wash.

There is an urgent need for good temporary boarding homes for homeless Negro children being cared for by the four state-licensed adoption agencies, George Fahey, chairman of the Seattle-King County Council of Social Agencies announced this week. 46b

The Council made its appeal on behalf of the Associated Lutheran Welfare, 307 Medical Arts Building, Main 1742; Catholic Children's Bureau, 907 Terry Avenue, Main 8880; Medina Children's Service, 3020 Arcade Building, Eliot 0966; and Washington Children's Home, 6516—32nd Avenue, Kenwood 8696. All four are non-profit, state-licensed agencies, and the latter three are Community Chest-supported. Sun. 6-4-48

All four agencies have Negro children placed in their care from time to time. Most are from temporarily broken homes to which they may eventually be returned. Prolonged illness of the parents, desertion, and removal from their homes by court action because of neglect are some of the reasons for making the children temporarily homeless.

The case of abandoned children presents the most difficult problem for theagencies, for it calls for having several foster homes in readiness to receive the children on short notice. There is also a need for parents willing to adopt such children.

The agencies try to place children in wholesome, happy boarding homes as quickly as possible, so that they will have the advantages of normal family life rather than institutional care.

Care for these children in foster homes may range from a few days to several months and longer. The agency pays for their board, as well as all medical and clothing expenses.

The foster homes must be licensed by the State Welfare Department, after certification by a City Health Nurse or members of the Visiting Nurse Service as wholesome, healthful conditions, and proper sleeping space and facilities. 6-4-48

The Associated Lutheran Welfare can accept only Lutheran boarding homes, and the Catholic Children's Bureau only Catholic homes, but the Medina Cihldren's Service and Washington Children's Home have a need for foster parents of all denominations.

All persons who are in a position to offer temporary care to such children were urged by Mr. Fahey to contact directly one of the four agencies.

Veterans' Housing Project Bears Name Of City's First War Hero

By JAMES N. RHEA

NORFOLK — The memory of Irvin Cornthias Anderson, Norfolk Navy enlisted man who was among the first Americans to give their lives heroically in World War II, was stirred anew in the heart of the community when on Jan. 19 the first family moved into the veterans housing project that bears his name.

Anderson Park, adjacent to Oak Leaf Park housing project and under the same local management, is also a memorial to four other veterans, with streets bearing the names Hockaday, Frazier, Birdsong, and Jenkins. Members of the families of the 40 veterans now living there remind the visitors that Lieutenant Wendell P. Hockaday, 332nd Fighter Group pilot who was killed in action in Italy, came from Berkley. It is the main thoroughfare here that bears his name, they point out.

With equal pride, they speak of Gilbert Frazier, first colored Marine to die in action in World War II, and Lieutenant Johnny Birdsong, 92nd Division hero killed in action after being commissioned in the field for bravery and excellent leadership.

The other street is named for Lieutenant Graham H. Jenkins, also of the 92nd Division, who was killed in the Serchio defense in Italy.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Foote and son Earl Jr., were the first persons to move into this project of 92 units set in a small area that promises excellent playing ground for children. The family was, upon arrival, presented with a trophy by a committee of 25 from the Oakleaf Park Civic League.

"I think the place is swell," said Mr. Foote, adding, with an eye on his young son: "It ought to be real nice in the springtime." Mrs. Foote said it seemed a little dull the first day or two, but was "rather nice" now.

The housing units range in size from the one-bedroom unit for small families, to the three-bedroom unit for large ones. Appurtenant facilities with an automatic water heater, and complete bathroom fixtures.

Work on the streets was halted by inclement weather, but which is graduated according to house size with a system for low-income housing that an

efficient maintenance system has been worked out in conjunction with that at Oak Leaf Park.

Anderson Park was completed under trying financial difficulties, construction having been halted by lack of funds in December, 1946. Only about half the units originally planned have been built, as indicated by the large area of unused appropriated land.

Fitting dedicatory ceremonies are scheduled for spring, authorities stated. They will include special tributes to Hero Anderson, who lived at 2431 Hale street, the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Anderson. He was killed Dec. 7, 1941, the day the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. A mess attendant, he went about accomplishing his duties while under fire. He was 25 years old, and had been in the Navy six years.

The hero was graduated from Booker T. Washington High School here, and studied printing at Hampton Institute for two years. He married Miss Anna Logan of California. He was a member of St. John's AME Church.

2-14-46

W. H. Bryant, project manager, is a native of North Carolina, but has lived in Norfolk for a long time. He has also worked in a managerial capacity at Carney Park and Roberts Park. He is a former school teacher and insurance man, and worked for the Navy during the war.

HOME IN NEGRO SUBDIVISION—Here is one of the homes just completed by L. B. Cooper in the Julius Ellsberry Park subdivision in Acipco.

Acipco Housing Nears Completion

A new Negro subdivision in Acipco—named after the first Birmingham Negro to lose his life in World War II—is now nearing completion.

It is called the Julius Ellsberry Park an dis just east of the Southern Railway shops in Acipco.

L. B. COOPER, Birmingham real estate man, says 80 two and three-bedroom homes will be completed by Nov. 1. Twenty-three have been completed, eight will be ready for occupancy in two or thee weeks, and construction is well under way on 16 more dwellings.

The project is owned by American Family Homes, Inc. The two-bedroom dwellings will sell for $8,000; the 12 three-bedroom units, for $9,000 each.

Mr. Cooper says Negro visitors to Birmingham from Eastern points who have inspected the project declare the homes are as fine in quality as anything they have seen under construction anywhere in the South.

The homes are approved for financing insured by the Federal Housing Administration. Amortization is on a 25-year basis.

THE HOMES HAVE gas floor furnaces, automatic water heaters, concrete reinforced back porch and steps, are insulated and weather-stripped, have hardwood floors, tile herth and mantel, built-in cabinets, asphalt tile linoleum in the kitchen and bathroom.

The two-bedroom homes have 901 square feet of floor space; the three-bedroom units, 1,100 square feet of floor space.

* * *

ELLSBERRY WAS KILLED at Pearl Harbor on the day of the Japanese attack Dec. 7, 1941. He was 20 years old at the time. He was a graduate of Parker High School. Ellsberry joined the Navy in 1939.

Before joining the Navy, he was president of the Usher Board at Harmony Street Baptist Church. This church has built a Julius Ellsberry annex for youth and educational activities.

Young Ellsberry, who lived at 881 North 44th Street, is survived by his parents, four brothers and two sisters.

Riley To Construct Negro Apartments

Construction of the $154,000 eight-building apartment to accommodate 56 local Negro families will get underway this week and will be completed about November 1, according to Jack S. Riley, contractor.

The apartments will be called the Avon-Avalon Apartments and will be located in the 300 block of Early Street. Riley said last night that this would be the first low cost, privately owned Negro apartment project to be built in Montgomery.

The one-story buildings will be located on both sides of the street with three buildings on the south side and five on the north side. Each building will contain several wings in order to assure sufficient light and ventilation. Each unt will be three rooms, including one bedroom, and will rent for $35 a month.

A space gas heater to provide heat for each unit and an automatic water heater will be included in the units. Residents will furnish their own kitchen equipment. Steel sash windows will be one of the features of the buildings, which are being constructed of masonry. Off street parking and ample outside recreation space for children will be included in the land planning. According to Riley the apartments are being constructed under approval of the Federal Housing Administration and are being built according to FHA requirements and land planning.

The project is owned by Avon-Avalon, Inc. Riley is president and his two sisters, Mrs. R. R. Ellis and Mrs. L. R. Hare, all of this city, are officers in the corporation.

Pembleton and Mims, Birmingham architects, provided plans for the project.

Tuskegee Leads Experiment In Farm Housing

Modern Homes Being Constructed For About $1,000 Each

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(ANP)—The old familiar fire-trap farm shack is rapidly disappearing from the Alabama landscape through the joint efforts of scientists at Tuskegee Institute and the Southern Research Institute. The farm shacks are being replaced by concrete block houses for as little as $1,000

The work of transforming the bar-like structures of pine boards with pine shingles is being carried on under the direction of Dr. L. A Potts, dean of Tuskegee's school of agriculture, with financial help from the Southern Research Institute and the perfection of the concrete block house plans by the Carver Foundation scientists.

HOUSES COMPACT

Currently going up in Macon county, the houses are compact, with two bedrooms, a living room, bath, dining and kitchen space, adequate window space, hot and cold running water, and front and back porches.

Originally the project was launched by Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, in line with the philosophy of Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee, whose oft-repeated remark that "Tuskegee must help people help themselves," led to the housing experimentation.

The builder makes his own blocks, thus keeping cost of erecting the structures down. In rural areas, most of the laborers have a great deal of spare time which could be used to improve their living standards.

WORK TOGETHER

Sand and gravel, a by-product of soil erosion, are gathered from creek beds to be used in fashioning concrete blocks. The builder is furnished a form that costs a few cents, and families work together to cast the blocks and put them into the walls. Dr. Patterson estimated that the walls can be put up for $150, as cement used in block mixture is the only expense.

The first home to go up was built by the Rush York family, who did all of the labor except the plumbing. This and other hardware items that are bought runs the cost of the house up to about $1,000.

The fireplace in the York house is in the center of the structure and heats all four rooms. It is located near the "Southern Research house" now under construction, and is looked upon as a successful step toward providing sanitary, safe housing for low income rural groups.

Aided by Tuskegee

$1,000 Dream-Home Erected by Farmer

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Tuskegee Institute's "low cash cost home" program got off recently with the transformation of a shabby wooden cabin into an attractive up-to-date two-bedroom bungalow.

Rush York, a farmer near here, rural South of its poverty-born

Except for its cost the home is little different from those seen in middle-class residential districts

The York family was chosen for the experiment because of the re- with

They had won in the com- LITTLE DIFFERENCE

and because they had saved

out of their meagre farm

using native materials avail- in any Southern city. It is com- without cost and taking ad- fortably furnished inside—another of a community willing- college project—and is equipped work together, Dr. Patter- with electricity and running water. gured a four-room house York's expenses went mostly e built for only $1,000. for cement and for roofing, wiring, lation of plumbing and doors and windows. The floors are facilities ran the cost to concrete. An attractively designed ,600, but the college paid fireplace in the living room pro-

vides heat.

Meanwhile, Tuskegee is going ahead with new research aimed at reducing the cost of furnishing a home once it is built. The work will cost $25,000, Dr. Patterson says, of which about $12,000 has been raised by donations.

HOUSING PROJECT COMPELTED—Several months ago, The Birmingham News-Age-Herald carried a story and pictures of the Rush York home at Tuskegee while it was being built. The project has been completed now, as shown above.

Tuskegee Plan Points To Low-Cost Rural Homes To Replace Shack

BY REX THOMAS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Feb. 21—(AP)—With $250 in cash, a $750 loan and a willingness to work, a Negro farmer near here has swapped his shabby home for a two-bedroom bungalow as up-to-date as a modern city dwelling.

He built it himself in the first practical application of Tuskegee Institute's "low cash cost home" program, an experiment made possible by an abundance of native materials and free labor of relatives and friends.

The idea has worked well for Farmer Rush York, and Tuskegee Institute President F. D. Patterson, who conceived it, says the project can go a long way toward ridding the South of the poverty-born shacks too prevalent among its rural population.

* * *

YORK, UNDER supervision of Tuskegee Institute officials, built his concrete block home with sand, rock and gravel from a nearby creek bed. Homemade wooden forms were used to fashion the building blocks.

His wife and high school daughter helped with the construction, and students from the college chipped in during their spare time to carry out the cooperative intent of Patterson's housing program. But neighbors could do it just as well, and that's the basis on which other "self-help" homes will be built.

Dr. Patterson had the York house in mind and thousands of others like it throughout the South when he set to work on a program to replace them with clean, weather-proof dwellings. By using native materials available without cost, and taking advantage of a community willingness to work together, he figured a four-room house could be built for only $1,000.

* * *

INSTALLATION OF plumbing and toilet facilities ran the cost to some $1,300, but the college paid the difference, Patterson said, to keep its bargain with York.

York started work on the new place a year ago—digging, pouring concrete, hauling lumber in the hours when he was not farming.

Bit by bit, the concrete blocks began to take a recognizable form, and after 10 months the fireproof, weather-resistant dwelling was ready. The Yorks had open house on Dec. 7.

Except for its cost and the fields and pine trees, the concrete block home is little different from those you see in middle-class residential districts in any Southern city. It is comfortably furnished inside—another college project—and is equipped with electricity and running water, power-pumped from a well.

York's expenses went mostly for cement, and for roofing, wiring, doors and windows. The floors are concrete. An attractively designed fireplace in the living room provides heat.

* * *

THE IDEA SEEMS to be catching on among Farmer York's neighbors. One Negro landowner, E. R. Alexander, has offered free sand and gravel to anyone who wants to try it.

Tuskegee Institute meanwhile is going ahead with new research aimed at reducing the cost of furnishing a home once it is built. Special effort is being directed at:

Floors and ceiling panels, movable and interchangeable walls, storage compartments and furniture; plumbing, heating, lighting and ventilation.

Interior and exterior decorating materials, including paints, blinds and draperies; refrigeration, electrical appliances and labor-saving devices; and

Problems of constructing other farm buildings for adequate storage space, lighting, ventilation and sanitary conditions.

Dr. Patterson says the work will cost $25,000, of which about $12,000 has been raised by donations.

ANSWER TO SOUTH'S PROBLEM?

A $5,000 Home for $1,000

BY REX THOMAS

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(AP)—With $250 in cash, a $750 loan and a willingness to work, a Negro farmer near here has swapped his shabby home for a two-bedroom bungalow as up-to-date and modern as a $5,000 city dwelling.

He built it himself in the first practical application of Tuskegee Institute's "Low Cash Cost Home" program.

His wife and high school daughter helped with the construction, and students from the college chipped in during their spare time to carry out the cooperative intent of Patterson's housing program.

But neighbors could do it just as well, and that's the basis on which other "self-help" homes will be built.

* * *

THE YORK FAMILY was chosen for the experiment because of the respect they had won in the community and because they had saved $250 out of their meager farm income to put into a new home.

Dr. Patterson had the previous York house—an unpainted wooden shack—in mind and thousands of others like it throughout the South when he set to work on a program to replace them with clean, weather-proof dwellings.

By using native materials available without cost, and taking advantage of a community willingness to work together, he figured a four-room house could be built for only $1,000.

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* * *

YORK'S EXPENSES went mostly for cement, and for roofing, wiring, doors and windows. The floors are concrete. An attractively designed fireplace in the living room provides heat.

The whole purpose of the experiment, says Dr. Patterson, is to show that clean, comfortable rural homes can be built without heavy cash outlays. It couldn't be done in the city because the raw materials aren't available there. The college head says the same house in town would cost at least $5,000.

The idea has worked well for Farmer Rush York, and Tuskegee Institute President F. D. Patterson, who conceived it, says the project can go a long way toward ridding the South of the poverty-born shacks too prevalent among its rural population.

* * *

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Famed Los Angeles Interracial Center Gets 15-Room Building

LOS ANGELES—Pilgrim House, a welfare community settlement that has served as a beacon light to a teeming mass of some 15,000 Negroes and Japanese citizens, huddled together in a blighted-ghetto like downtown area of Los Angeles known as "Little Tokyo", moved to new quarters last week.

The only community, recreational project in the 25-block area where substandard houses are sandwiched between commercial and business dwellings, Pilgrim House suffered growing pains with the return of the Japanese in 1946, but had difficulty in finding suitable quarters in the vicinity where the project is direly needed.

New location of the center is 150 North Los Angeles st., one block from its former site.

Sponsored jointly by the Los Angeles Community Chest, the Congregational Conference and the Presbytery of Los Angeles, under the able directorship of the Rev. Harold Kingsley, Pilgrim House, has done a tremendous job in curbing juvenile delinquency in that immediate sector of the city in its five years of operation. Race tensions which almost reached the rioting point when Japanese evacuees returned and reclaimed their homes and Businesses from Negro lessors several years ago, were quelled thru Rev. Kingsley's untiring efforts, a specially appointed Mayor's Committee, and the Common Ground Committee, comprised of Japanese and Negro leaders.

Follows Vermont Plan

The Pilgrim House Plan, patterned on the well known Vermont Plan, but more extensively set-up to include the interchanging of children of Negro, Japanese, cacausian and Mexican extraction, the year round, has been cited as the most progressive step taken toward better interracial understanding and fellowship, to date, by leading metropolitan dailies and magazines.

Group work activities, an interracial Boy Scout troop, preschool nursery and an art center are a few of the many and diversified activities conducted at the center.

New site of the center is an imposing 16-room building, which was formerly occupied by a Filipino Recreation Club and church. A spacious auditorium, complete in every detail, an apartment for girls, billiard room, huge reception room and a recreation hall are only to mention a few of the outstanding appointments of the building. A small walled in area will provide outdoor recreation for the youngsters.

Expert Increased Staff

An increase in the staff of some fifteen salaried and volunteer workers is expected by winter to carry on the extensive new projects now being set-up.

The monthly Fellowship luncheons, designed to foster goodwill among the groups and enlighten distinguished visitors as to the type of work carried on by Pilgrim House will also be continued. Citizens formerly invited to cafes and restaurants in the area for these luncheons will now enjoy the facilities of the center's new reception room and kitchen.

GAIN IS REPORTED IN NEGRO HOUSING

Federal Aides Cite Projects in Savannah, Orlando, Fla., as Typical of Progress

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 3—Progress in meeting housing needs of Negro communities was reported today by the Housing and Home Finance Agency, which listed gains in Federally supported construction in all parts of the country.

Raymond M. Foley, administrator of the agency, attributed the advances to an aroused spirit of fair play and to the accumulation of sound information gathered to aid the prospective builder of previously "risky" projects. Developments in Savannah, Ga., and Orlando, Fla., were called typical of an improved attitude in the South toward Negro housing.

The Carver Village project in Savannah, which he called "sound," was conceived by a citizens advisory committee. It is a 600-unit development for Negro families consisting of one and two-room bedroom units designed to sell for $4,500, or rent for $29 to $31 a month. The undertaking was financed by private lenders with Federal mortgage insurance. It is described as the largest single project of privately financed, low-cost housing for Negroes in that state.

10-Year Plan in Orlando

Mr. Foley's assistants were also enthusiastic over a development in Orlando, Fla., which began with the plight of a Negro worker needing a home in an area that had nothing to sell him. Approaching his employer, the worker proposed laying aside a part of his weekly wages toward the buying of a suitable house if it could be located.

When no seller could be found, a group of citizens took interest in the problem and started a corporation to build new houses for Negroes on a 1,500-lot development. Immediately, fifty families expressed a willingness to buy, and the demand became such that a ten-year program was projected.

The regional Federal Housing Administration office at Memphis, Tenn., previously reported that the Mayor of that city saw during the war the need of housing for war workers and stimulated the construction of 342 low-cost units for their use. Records of this agency showed that since that time, 1,200 such units have been constructed throughout the state.

Negro contractors expect to build up a new area of Nashville, Tenn., and the results of this and other planned construction caused the Tennessee FHA director, B. W. Horner, to write Washington that "at least, we are beginning to see the results of our campaign in that direction."

The housing problem caused by the continued migration of the Negro into industrial areas was discussed by Frank S. Horne, an assistant to Mr. Foley, in charge of minority group relations. Census figures put 77 per cent of the non-white American population as living in non-farm areas.

Renting Facilities Stressed

Mr. Horne expressed belief that the problems confronting Negroes in the North had been eased, but not solved, by large-scale building in Chicago and New York.

The need for renter-type housing remains foremost, because two-thirds of all Negroes are renters, he added.

Certain unrest in northern cities can be attributed, he asserted, to "ideological differences which can only be settled by the United States Supreme Court which will eventually rule on the racially restrictive covenant." However, Mr. Horne cited a community conservation agreement that had been accepted in Chicago by a property-owners association and several Negro groups under the guidance of the Mayor's commission on human relations, which he called "a step forward."

Other projects for bettering housing conditions in the South include the conversions of ten Navy barracks into 181 homes sold to Negroes at Portsmouth, Va. These were designed to sell for $4,000 and consisted of a twenty by twenty-eight-foot house containing two bedrooms, a living room, a kitchen and bath. The purchase price covered the lot as well as such equipment as a gas range, hot water heater, kerosene space heater, gas refrigerator and screens. The owner's payments, including principal and interest, taxes and insurance, were put at about $26 a month.

The contractor also received out of the transaction "an acceptable profit, consistent with his sense of public responsibility," FHA officials said.

Studies of equally good projects in Richmond, Va., Washington, Baltimore, Oklahoma City and Tulsa, Okla., and Houston, Tex., did not complete the record, but were enough, the officials added, to make clear that the South has done more on less money than the North, to get housing for Negroes [illegible]ed.

New Patterson Village Formed At Gary Indiana

GARY, Ind. (ANP)—President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee institute visited Gary last week to inspect the new housing development built there by Andrew J. Means, contractor and sub-division developer and which had been named Patterson village after Dr. Patterson. There are 191 brand new, attractive single homes in the unit approximately one third of them frame and the rest brick. Complete with heating plant, bathrooms and landscaping, every house has been sold and all occupied but two. There will be 340 homes in the project when it is completed.

Contractor Means, who is a Tuskegee alumnus, used 60 Tuskegee trade students as internes at various times during the construction. These were brick masons, carpenters, electricians, etc. In all he has built more than 600 residences in Gary and 85 other structures, such as stores apartment buildings and churches. Means builds for whites as well as colored clients and has just completed one private housing project of 65 homes all of which were purchased by whites. All of the homes have been built under FHA and the Prudential Life Insurance Company, which has financed most of his bulidings initially, has indicated that he is one of the top ranking contractors working with them in the Chicago area. His wife and brother have been active in the development also.

President Patterson expressed himself as delighted with the project. He particularly praised the fine solid construction. He noted several improvements which had been worked out in the Tuskegee low cost housing experimentation. Tuskegee he said, is trying to develop a low cost, cement block house which farmers can erect themselves to a large degree and which will do away with many of the decrepit shacks which abound the south.

While in Gary the Tuskegee prexy visited the mayor and Editor Snyder of the Gary Post-Tribune both of whom have been such factors in helping to maintain good race relations in Gary. Dr. Patterson had attended the Tuskegee Wilberforce game in Chicago the day before. While there he met with a group of the 2,000 Tuskegee alumni and former students who live there, in the attractive three story gray stone Chicago Tuskegee Clubhouse which Chicago Tuskegeans have purchased and maintain as a meeting place. He left Gary for the annual meeting of the Conference of Negro Land Grant College presidents in Washington.

Savannah Attacks Its Housing Problem

SAVANNAH (Ga.) is not waiting for Congress to pass another housing act which may or may not go to the heart of the average city's housing problem—the slum areas.

The Georgia coastal city is proceeding under its own steam to do something about the housing problem of its residents in the low-income bracket.

The city government cooperated with private citizens in sponsoring a privately financed 600-family unit project, occupying a 100-acre tract within the city limits.

The houses are of masonry construction, containing two bed-rooms, living room, kitchen-dinette and bath, built on a 50x100" lot. They sell for $4,500 on the following terms: One hundred dollars down and $29.85 per month.

Up to now 200 of the houses have been completed and 200 sold. Others are under construction and there is a waiting list of buyers.

The interesting thing about this development is that to start with, the City of Savannah put its moral strength behind it. Mayor JOHN G. KENNEDY and the City Council were unanimously for it. That gave a sense of assurance to contractors and financiers.

The city agreed to put up $250,000 to install storm and sanitary sewers, water and street paving, at no cost to the project. As taxes on the improved property will return to the city approximately $30,000 per year, the city will get its money back in ten years. There is a lesson in this for cities that hesitate to replace their slums with good housing.

Another interesting development is that the mortgages are guaranteed by FHA and the paper is being absorbed by life insurance companies.

There will be 600 happier, healthier Savannah families, living in comfortable detached houses on 5,000 square feet of land space each. All of them are employed in Savannah industries, contributing to Savannah tax income directly by $30,000, and much more indirectly as gainfully employed consumers.

There is a feeling of interracial goodwill, generated by the generous interests on the part of the government of Savannah in the welfare of all of its citizens, and this will pay incalculable dividends over the years to come.

Savannah's fine example could well be followed by other southern cities plagued with housing problems and the train of evil that flows from such problems.

Savannah Negro Housing Unit Given Praise

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. 46b

Sun. 3-14-48

WASHINGTON, March 13—(AP) The Federal Housing Agency Saturday praised two housing projects in Savannah, Ga., and Orlando, Fla., "as striking examples of what can be done in supplying modern housing for Negroes."

Raymond M. Foley, Administrator of the Agency, said a citizens' advisory committee took the lead in launching Carver Village, a 600-unit at Savannah. It is the largest single privately-financed low-cost housing project for Negroes in Georgia, he said.

The city is co-operating, he said, in the site development and is spending $250,000 for streets, sidewalks and utilities. The financing of the $4,500 houses is provided by private lenders with FHA insurance.

Sun 3-14-48

"Credit for the Orlando project goes largely to one man," Foley said. He is a tile manufacturer, named John Graham.

Savannah Opens Carver Village Housing Project

(46b)

Lighthouser
Columbia, S.C.

SAVANNAH, Ga. (ANP)—The largest private housing project for Negroes in the south, the Carver village, was opened in Savannah last week at official ceremonies attended by the community's leading citizens.

Mon 2-11-48

Mayor John G. Kennedy, proclaiming this day a "better citizenship day through better living conditions," invited citizens of both races to the opening "as an example of constructive community planning and civic pride in a south ern municipality.' '

This project was named after George Washingon Carver, distinguished scientist, who taught and conducted experiments at Tuskegee Institute. When it is completed it will contain 608 private units, each of which will include a house on a 50 by 100 foot lot.

Approved by the Federal Housing administration for insured mortgage loans, the project resulted from cooperation among local business men and officials of Savannah and the federal government

The homes are selling for $4,500 each under a payment plan of $100 down and $29.64 a month for 25 years. These payments will include taxes, insurance and other items of expense. Of the 97 units completed, 75 have been occupied. A unit of 112 dwellings will soon be completed.

Each home contains two bed rooms, a large closet, a combination living and dining room, a kitchen and bathroom and an oil heater. They are made of concrete.

Several of the residents have already planted vegetable gardens in their yards. Others have planned flower gardens to beautify their blocks.

7-11-48

Plans call for two large parks at each end of the project for recreation. Leading Negro business area of the project.

Located on a 102 acre tract five minutes from down town Savannah, by bus, the project is located on the site of a former dairy farm. The Savannah Transit company has promised to provide bus service to the area in a few months.

The city has agreed to pave the streets and install public utilities when the development has been completed.

Savannah, Ga., Dedicates Carver Village, Said to Be Largest Negro Housing in South

New York Times

(46b)

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE N

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 27 — A privately financed, low-cost Negro housing project that is believed to be the largest single development of its kind ever approved in the South was dedicated in formal ceremonies today.

6-28-48

The development, which has been approved for Federal Housing Administration insured mortgage loans, is the result of long-range cooperation on the part of local business men and officials of Savannah and the Federal Government.

Mayor John G. Kennedy had issued a fomral proclamation designating today at "Better Citizenship Day Through Better Living Conditions" and had invited all Negro and white citizens to attend the ceremonies "as an example of constructive community planning and civic pride in a Southern municipality."

The project is named Carver Village, in honor of George Washington Carver, noted Negro scientist. It will ultimately comprise 608 private dwellings, each an individual house on a 50-by100 foot lot, with landscaped gardening.

The village is located within the city limits on a tract of 102 acres that formerly was the site of a dairy farm. It is within five minutes of downtown Savannah by bus.

Each house has a combination living and dining room, two bedrooms, large storage closet, kitchen and bath and oil heater. The houses are made of concrete blocks, with tile floor and steel window frames.

The homes sell for $4,500 each and may be obtained under a long-term payment plan with $100 down and monthly payments of $29.64 for twenty-five years, which covers taxes, insurance and other items.

At present ninety-seven houses have been completed and seventy-five are already occupied. A second unit of 112 dwellings is almost completed.

The Savannah Transit Company has agreed to provide bus service to the area within a few months, and the city has agreed to install utilities and pave all streets when the project is completed.

The plans call for two large parks at either end of the site, both to have recreational equipment.

New York Times

Already some of the occupants have started small vegetable gardens in their yards. Several families have cooperated to plan flower gardens that will beautify their particular block.

6-28-48

A business area will be constructed within the housing site, and arrangements have been made for its purchase by a corporation formed by leading Negro business men in Savannah, who will operate stores to service the housing residents.

CHI HOUSING AUTHORITY REPORTS ITS ACTIVITIES

Eastern World
Atlanta, Ga.

CHICAGO—(ANP)— In its report of activities during the first three months of 1948 the Chicago Housing authority revealed that the number of families with excess incomes in its 10 projects increased Mayor Martin H. Kennelly recently acted swiftly in violence against Negro veterans, and families in the projects were planning gradens for the coming warm season. Tues.

Although 118 families were moved out of the excess income bracket, 320 new families were added to the group increasing the total from around 2,300 to 2,500. The Ida B. Wells and Altgeld Gardens projects had the most families with too much income, and also listed the largest increases this year. 4-20-48

The Wells homes added 80 and dropped 29 to make a total of 496 excess income families at the end of March, 1948, compared to 445 in December, 1947. The Altgeld mark with 65 additions and 29 losses has a total of 412 compared to 376.

OFFICERS SUSPENDED

Last month when someone threw a home-made bomb at veteran's homes in the Fernwood project because Negro veterans lived there, Moyor Kennelly suspended two police officers for laxity of duty. He also issued a statement that "the full force of government will be used to see that all people are protected."

When Fernwood was opened last August violence against Negroes moving into the project was prevalent. Since the original outbreak, however, things, had been peaceful until last month's bombing.

Nearly all the housing units are planning garden projects for the summer. At Altgeld, the Employe's guild is planning to stage a play, and the teenagers are holding a basketball tourney to raise funds for gardens. The coordinating council is conducting a door-to-door campaign to make Altgeld "the garden spot of the world."

The resident council of Wentworth Gardens has formed a gar-

Guild is planning to stage a play, den committee of three persons, and also formed a storehouse of plants, seeds and other garden needs for the tenant gardeners. The junior city government will patrol and protect the plots. 4-28-48

The recent production of the Wellstown dramatic group brought in a large contribution to the Ida B. Wells gardening program. Tues.

Several temporary projects for veterans are planning a start gardening program of their own.

GARY HAS NEW HOUSING VILLAGE BUILT WITH HELP OF TUSKEGEE STUDENTS

GARY, Ind. — (ANP) — President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee institute visited Gary last week to inspect the new housing development built there by Andrew J. Means, contractor and sub-division developer and which had been named Patterson village after Dr. Patterson. There are 191 brand new, attractive single homes in the unit approximately one third of them frame and the rest brick. Complete with heating plant, bathroms and landscaping, every house has been sold and all occupied but two. There will be 340 homes in the project when it is completed.

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Sites Available To Negroes Are Planned

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Dr. Sweeney Seeks Model Subdivision

Plans were being alid here yesterday for a model subdivision open to Negroes in the area between Bowman Field and St. Matthews. Thurs. 2-12-48

The plans were disclosed by A. M. Carroll, attoriey for Dr. P. O. Sweeney, Negro dentist who recently lost a circuit court suit to open golf courses in City parks to Negroes. He has appealed the case.

Carroll said plans for the model community have been discussed with the City-County Planning and Zoning Commission. He added, however, that the commission is yet to be asked to approve the plans.

According to the attorney, Dr. Sweeney intends to lay out the subdivision on a 29-acre tract he owns on the west side of Breckinridge Lane. Each lot would be 130 by 175 feet—about half an acre—along park-type roads which would extend from one main road. The main road, he added, would be an extension of Hillsboro Road, continuing it west of Breckinridge to a junction with Beauchamp Road.

Tentatively, Carroll said, the price of the lots has been set at $1,000, with only two major deed restrictions. One would require that no more than two houses be erected on each lot, and the other would place a minimum of $6,000 on the construction of each house. "We don't want shacks built in the subdivision," he said. Fuso

Although Carroll said the subdivision will not be "for Negroes only," he admitted that it was planned as a model community open to Negroes. He added that he expected the community to be made up largely of Negroes. But, he went on, "Itll be open to all desirable people." 2-12-48

Louisville Negro Gets Jim Crow Death Warning

PM
New York, N.Y.
Wed. 2-26-48

By United Press

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

A Negro dentist, Dr. Turner R. Spillman, said he had received an anonymous death-threat letter in connection with a plan to establish a Negro residential district in a new subdivision.

The crudely scrawled note evidently was addressed to the wrong man. Dr. Spillman has no connection with the proposed real estate deal, but another Louisville dentist, Dr. P. O. Sweeney, is the owner of the acreage. Wed (Ky.) 2-25-48

Dr. Spillman said he was reporting the matter to the city police. He attempted to get the Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter the case, but the agency refused, saying it was purely a matter for the city law enforcement bodies, he said.

46b Housing

FIRST IN MICHIGAN

Subdivision Developed by and for Negroes

Free Press Detroit, Mich. Sun. 5-23-48

The Chennault Subdivision, at Gratiot and Twenty-seven Mile, has been approved by FHA. It is said to be the first subdivision in Michigan to be owned and developed by Negroes for Negroes.

The Detroit FHA Insuring Office is now prepared to receive and process applications for mortgage insurance on properties in this subdivision, George W. Zinky, state FHA director, stated.

* * *

OWNERS OF the property are Albert B. and Nellie M. Chenault. It consists of 156 acres one mile east of New Haven and about seven miles north of Mt. Clemens and is platted into 114 lots.

Ten houses were built in this subdivision in 1947. According to the developers, plans are being drawn for 25 houses to be built this spring and summer.

All of these homes will be financed under the FHA plan. They will be for Negro occupancy with preference given to Negro veterans. Sun. 5-23-48

* * *

THIS IS A second step in the "self-help" program sponsored by the financial and responsible leaders of a minority group which expresses confidence in their own group. 5-23-48

Recently the Home Federal Savings and Loan Association, an all-Negro organization, was approved as mortgagee for making FHA insured mortgage loans. Free Press

Applications will be received and processed in certain parts of the subdivision under Title II and Title VI—if and when the latter again becomes available, Zinky said. Detroit, Mich.

Another part has been reserved for the building of small homes under the Class 3 Title I program of the National Housing Act.

This marks another step in the continuing efforts of FHA to furnish housing for minority groups, George W. Zinky, state FHA director, said. 5-24-48

* * *

THESE HOUSES, in the $9,000 price range, will be built immediately for Negro occupancy, with preference to Negro veterans, Zinky stated.

"It is our understanding," he said, "that all the trades involved in the construction will utilize Negro mechanics."

"While we know that this represents a very small amount of such housing needed, we are of the opinion that assistance will become available when the group is showing the determination to help itself." Sun. 5-30-48

* * *

ACCORDING TO a survey of housing of Negro veterans, recently completed by the Housing and Home Finance Agency, there are 16,500 Negro veterans in the Detroit area planning to build or buy homes for themselves.

The survey showed that a large portion of these Negro veterans have incomes ranging from $2,000 to $5,000.

New Homes for Negroes Announced

Free Press Detroit, Mich.

Commitments for insured mortgage financing of 15 houses to be built by the Dean Construction Co., an all-Negro organization, were issued by the Detroit FHA Insuring Office.

ONE-TENTH OF OUR CITY

The Times

A conference that could be vital for the future of New York has been held at the Good Neighbor Federation, 115 East 106th Street. The conference was called by the Urban League of Greater New York to consider what can and should be done to improve the housing, education and training of our 700,000 Negroes and to break down the barriers of discrimination that still deny some of them equal opportunities for employment.

These are problems for which answers must be found. Time will not take care of them. The Negro population of New York City is increasing more rapidly than are the partial solutions being found to solve the housing, training and employment problems. Since 1940 this population has increased over 53 per cent from the 458,000 who were here eight years ago. Today's 700,000 make up one-tenth of the people of the city.

The attractive James Weldon Johnston Housing project east of Park Avenue in Harlem, that provides such an eye-filling sight for riders of the New York Central and New York, New Haven and Hartford trains, and other housing developments in upper Manhattan, are impressive. But they will provide only a partial answer to housing. As the conference was told, there is a great need for better heating and better sanitation in present privately-owned Harlem dwellings. This would not relieve the congestion but it would improve living. In its own pilot projects in Harlem, the Urban League has demonstrated that it is a good investment for a landlord to make these improvements. The tenants take a greater pride in a well-kept building and rental collections increase.

The Urban League itself is one of the better agencies studying the problems of the Negro and working toward their solution. Supported by individual subscriptions, the League is now in the midst of its annual appeal for funds, the need of which multiplies each year as the Negro population increases and as unsolved problems pyramid.

Better Wages Forcing Change in Tenants

NEW YORK—One of the nation's most notable successes in non-segregated housing is the South Jamaica, Queens, project, now eight years old, located in the center of one of the worst slum areas between South Rd. and 109th Ave., 158th and 160th Sts.

Most of the white families agree that non-segregated housing, from the standpoint of their own experience, has been a big success. The interracial tenant's organization serves as a clearing house for greivances and a medium for breaking down racial barriers.

25% White Families

Although the Housing Authority has no data on racial breakdowns, it is generally conceded that white families occupy 25% of the apartments in the project which accomodates 446 families in its 33 buildings.

When the project was opened in 1940, about 40% of the families were white. While the number of white tenants is decreasing yearly, they are doing so, apparently against their will.

Because it is a project for low-income families, when the tenant's income rises above a certain level the family must move out to make room for another less fortunately situated.

Tenants Tell Story

Concurring with the majority of white tenants who are satisfied with the policy of integration is Mrs. Henrietta Copper, one of the first colored tenants, head of the neighborhood P-TA, and leader of a Girl Scout troop. She said:

"Things have always been peaceful and quiet around here. You don't even hear any name-calling If there is any it goes on indoors.

Mrs. Miriam Mendelson, mother of two children, and on of the first white housewives in the project, said the experiment had worked out "remarkably well." Mrs. Margaret Rath, another white tenant, said, 'I am a devout Catholic and don't believe in segregation."

N.Y. Experiment Belies Critics

25% of 446 Families in 33 Sections White

OPENED IN 1940

Harlem Physician To Build Apartments

Daily Worker 46b

Tues 11-2-48

NEW YORK — (NNPA) — Dr. Walter I. Delph, Harlem physician, who recently received a $425,000 mortgage commitment from the Federal Housing Administration for the construction of a modern six-story fireproof apartment house in the Upper Harlem said, work will be started on the project immediately and that the sixty-six apartment dwellings will be ready for occupancy by next May.

Delph and his wife, Mrs. Minnette Delph, who will build the $500,000 project, expressed the hope that "this little experiment in housing development will catch on in order that other persons may enter the housing field as a means of easing the housing shortage."

Granting of the mortgage commitment to the Delphs was seen by housing officials as concretei evidence of the soundness of the housing officials as concrete evi- people.

Federal Housing authorities both here and in Washington have made no secret of their concern over the failure of builders to provide more new low-cost housing for colored people. Their studies and those of social agencies have shown that such housing for colored people, is still virtually an untapped but lucrative market despite the fact that some gains have been made in recent years.

LEAGUE SURVEY

A survey by the National Urban League made on 600 middle-income colored families in New York showed that the median family income for the group was in excess of $3,000 a year and that 40 per cent of the group were engaged in professional, semi-professional and managerial occupations.

With their average length of residence at their present addresses being eight years, the survey showed that 15 per cent of the group, who were willing to rent apartments, were able to pay $75 a month rentals, while the median rental which they indicated they would pay was $58.26.

Tues 11-2-48

The new apartment house for which the Delphs will soon begin taking applications will be located in Upper Manhattan near City College. It will be the first project of its type and sixth ever sponsored by a colored man.

Dr. Delph is a 52-year old physician who specializes in medicine and surgery. A graduate of Howard Medical School, he is a native of Augusta, Georgia, and once attended Paine College here. His wife is a native of Concord, North Carolina. In announcing the granting of the mortgage commitment to the Delphs, Thomas C. Grace, New York State director of the Federal Housing Administration, said the FHA in extending assistance to the project "is giving concrete evidence of the agency's willingness to meet the housing needs of all income and racial groups in the private housing market where the soundness of the investment is justified."

The Bowery Savings Bank is the mortgagee for the project.

WHITE GIRL TELLS OF FRIENDSHIP WORK

Daily Worker 11-2-48

Social work in predominately Negro district isn't just for the Communists, Mary Houston insists. It's for anyone generous enough to try it. It's for Mary Houston.

Mary, an American Catholic girl whose home is in Los Angeles, is a graduate of Berkeley. She does settlement work at Friendship House in New York's Negro district, Harlem.

Friendship House is an organization founded by the Baroness Catherine de Hueck. Volunteer workers there protest against segregation by living among the Negroes themselves.

"All you have to do to meet a Negro on a friendly basis is to realize that he's no different from you," Mary tells her white friends. Friendship House makes this knowledge possible by providing recreation room, library, and outside activities at no expense to the recipients.

Before she began her work as a member of the Lay Apostolate, Mary taught in the Pomona school system. During the war, she served overseas with the Red Cross for 22 months. It was shortly after she returned home that she joined the Baroness organization.

"Friendship House groups come into a city only at the invitation of the local hierarchy," Miss Houston emphasized. "Once established, we try, by means of publications, speakers, and personal contacts to teach white Catholics that because of the doctrine of the Mystical Body, they are actually

closer to a baptized Negro than to an unbaptized white person."

Besides the New York settlement, workers like Mary also staff Chicago's South Side House, and St. Joseph's Farm in Marathon, Wis., which operates as a school for training volunteers in interracial techniques.

All that is done for the Negro is done for Christ. Mary Houston is a real Christian.

$700,000 Housing Project For Group In Rocky Mount

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. 4-6b

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.—(ANP)—A $700,000 housing project for Negroes has been planned here by realtors Wimberley and Gregory, it was revealed last week. The project will cover a 47 acre tract on Myrtle avenue in the northeast section of the city. Sat. 4-17-48

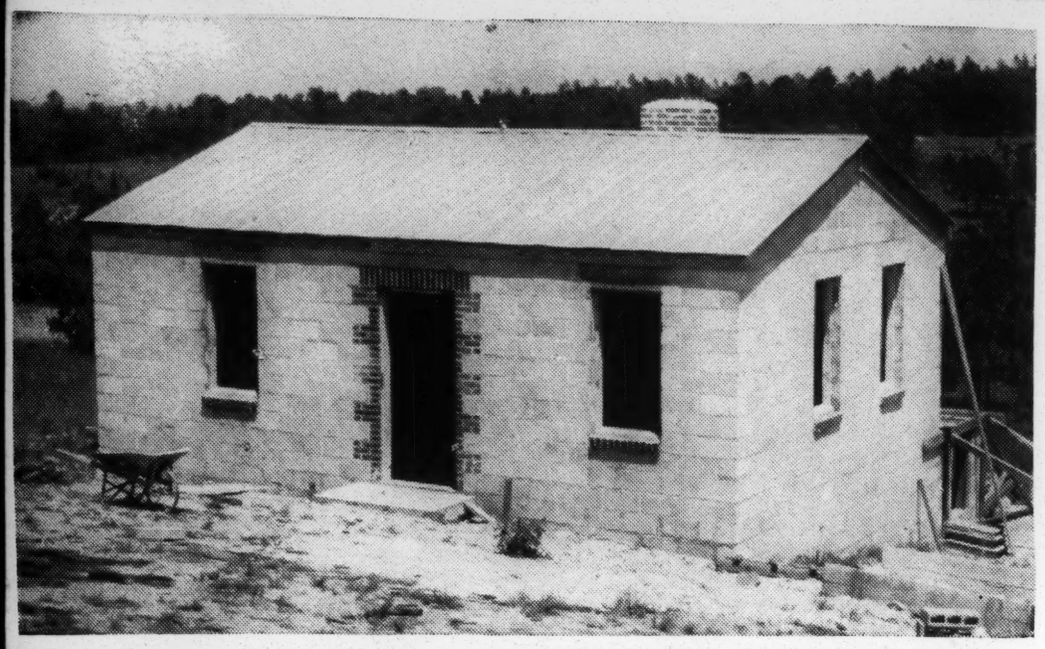
This much needed project will be called the Lincoln Park subdivision. It will provide the latest in housing in 150 units in an area where new businesses are planned and a swimming pool is to be built. 4-17-48

The Federal Housing administration will give loans to purchasers. Many civic organizations approve the project. Daily World

$700,000 Project For Rocky Mount

The Courier
46b Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.—(ANP)—A $700,000 housing project has been planned here by realtors Wimberly and Gregory, it was revealed last week. The project will cover a forty-seven-acre tract on Myrtle Avenue in the northeast section of the city. Sat. 4-10-48



Southern farmers can build this four-room house for $550

HOUSING:

Southern Experiment

Last week the Southern Research Institute, a technical organization sponsored by Southern businessmen, offered a startling new development in low-cost housing: a four-room concrete house an owner could build for himself for $550. With modern plumbing the cost would be $900.

The low cost and simplicity of building with concrete blocks had impressed Dr. Frederick Douglass Patterson, 46-year-old Negro president of Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute, two years ago. He called in the SRI, which spent a year studying costs and how to simplify blueprints.

Last February two groups of unskilled workers started building two model houses in Tuskegee.

Easy to Build: The buildings contained two 9- by 12-foot bedrooms, a 9- by 14-foot living room, a small bathroom, and a kitchen and eating space combined. Each had a centrally located fireplace and a wood cook stove, heat enough for mild Southern winters. The design was so simple that almost anyone could build the house. The walls were of concrete block, made on the spot, the floor of poured concrete, the roof of sheet metal, and frames and sashes of wood.

Unimaginative and blocklike, the SRI houses would never be mistaken for Monticellos or Mount Vernons. But they were a far cry from the sagging hovels of "Tobacco Road." Anything they might do to relieve the South's persistent housing crisis would be welcomed by cracker and industrialist alike.

Race Bias to Grave! Dwellings Open to All

Courier Pittsburgh Pa

SEATTLE—(ANP)—Apartments rented on an equal basis to all races and all colors will be the policy of the new owners of the Douglas Apartments, it was revealed this week. Sat. 1-10-48

This firm is remodeling the apartments and will rent without discrimination. The owners plan to have the best possible tenants for the new building. It was sold to the new owners for $42,000, with $20,000 down. It will be the largest apartment house renting to Negroes in the State of Washington.

Church Proud Of Interracial House

Journal & Guide Norfolk Va 1-17-48

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Members of Ausbury Methodist Church are proud of the success which they have had with the operation of an interracial housing project. Last week, the 31 white and eight Negro families had an "open house" celebration in Reyden Apartments which attested to the "complete harmony" in which they have lived more than a year.

Courier Pittsburgh Pa 1-17-48

The church purchased the property in October, 1946, for $200.000. Plans eventually to establish a community and child welfare center. The Rev. Robert M. Williams said: "We feel that this s a great example of racial harmony in the community and that its successful operation is noteworthy." 1-17-48

The Hazard Choral Belles Are Something to Hear

The Courier-Journal

THERE is no official music department in Hazard High School.

Still it has a big-time musical aggregation known as the Choral Belles which sings for school and civic affairs at home and on the road.

We heard them the other night, all 59 of them, in a two-hour concert at the High School Auditorium. Some of the selections they used that night will be heard in Louisville in mid-June when the Choral Belles come to town to entertain the State convention of Lions Clubs. June 6-1-48

Mrs. Merriam Dobyns directs the Belles, trains them, and also drives them like a female Simon Legree. They eat it up.

Mrs. Dobyns is a music teacher in Hazard who gives large gobs of her time for the benefit of the kids. It is said about town that a youngster with a voice, with ability on the piano or violin can get all the help he or she needs from Mrs. Dobyns without benefit of cash. That is, provided that he is willing to work and has the spark of ambition. Louisville, Ky.

So that is why, four years ago, Mrs. Dobyns worked out with Principal Roy Eversole, the idea of the Choral Belles.

They sang the other night a program which featured the chorus, an octette of boys, a sextette of girls, a trio, several duets and quartettes. The most striking thing about the Belles, outside of the fact that chorus of 51 girls and eight boys can be

Bill Ladd's ALMANAC

recruited from a school of 350 students, was the costuming. Louisville, Ky.

The Belles appeared first in long black dresses, then in summer costumes of pastel shades, and finally in evening gowns. The boys wore summer costumes of light jacket and dark trousers.

The Courier-Journal

FOR three years the chorus has gone to Cincinnati for a two-day stay at the opera. Not to sing, but to listen. They take off in a bus scrounged by R. H. Goodlette. Last year 36 of the group made the trip. This year they were asked to become charter members of the summer opera in recognition of the fact that they traveled further to attend than any other group of people. June 6-1-48

The Courier-Journal.

ON THE night the Belles sing at Louisville Mrs. Dobyns' son, James, will graduate from the Indiana Medical School. His mother would, of course, like to be there. But she can't abandon her Choral Belles. Unless some Louisville Lion can figure out a way that she can be at the graduation at 5 and in Louisville to direct the kids at 6:30 she's going to miss her son's graduation. Louisville, Ky.

HAZARD doesn't believe in letting the kids down. People realize that in towns in the mountains often there is very little for the kids to do, and they know that this is one of the primary causes of delinquency.

The Community Chest and the city and county chip in $2,500 a year for recreation work. To this the Kiwanis Club, the Red Cross, the Lions, the Junior Chamber and the American Legion add over $5,000. Each club sponsors a part of the program. June.

The Kiwanis Club has a teen-age center. The Lions pick up the check for the playground program. The Red Cross pays for the swimming schedule. The Junior Chamber operates baseball leagues of five teams, including one of Negro kids.

The Legion has a junior baseball team which has a .500 standing in a league of adults. It is a hot tip for the Legion national championship. 6-1-48

By Albert Deutsch

Why Specter of Fear Still Haunts the House of Power

PM New York, N.Y. Tues. 4-20-48

ATLANTIC CITY

One of the most bewildering paradoxes in the modern world is posed by this question: Why is the most powerful nation in the world, at the very peak of its relative might, so ridden with insecurities, fears, anxieties and frustrations? Another: Why does a nation that so proudly flaunts its democratic credo to the rest of the world continue to tolerate within its borders the many undemocratic institutions and practices that make it suspect abroad and confused at home?

Deutsch

Several social scientists of note tackled these paradoxes yesterday at the National Conference of Social Work which is holding its 75th annual meeting here this week.

Dr. Julius Schreiber, director of the National Institute of Social Relations, who, as a psychiatrist with a gift for putting across democratic ideas in GI language, was attached to the Army's orientation and information branch during the war, presented a penetrating diagnosis of some of our social ills at yesterday's session. The fears, he observed, are mainly the fear of war, fear of the consequences of continued inflation, fear of unemployment, **fear of the future.**

The tensions and anxieties arise in large part from the social miasmas of prejudice and discrimination, bad housing or no housing at all, inadequate social services and educational opportunities, and the development of police state policies and tactics superimposed on our democracy. All these and other factors, says Schreiber, have an adverse effect on our mental health as well as our social, economic and political health.

Attack on 'Dangerous Thoughts' Menaces Our Mental Health

PM New York, N.Y. 4-20-48

Dr. Schreiber listed as a "particularly dangerous and belligerent challenge" to mental health the current epidemic of mass hysteria against those who "dare to differ." Many individuals are suffering cruel psychological torment because of the open or concealed threat to their security should they dare express what they think. The word *loyalty* is, to a steadily increasing degree, being spelled out as strict conformity.

The criteria for loyalty, as Schreiber notes, "are often as pathologic as they are confusing." Witch-hunters abound in the land, claiming expertness in ferreting out "dangerous thoughts" as though they were equipped with magic radar or divining rods for the purpose. The social psychiatrist urged a stiffened fight on the part of those who still retain their sanity and integrity against the forces on the loose that threaten both democracy and mental health in the mass.

Prof. Eduar C. Lindeman of Columbia University chided the social workers for the persisting undemocratic practices and theories in their own field. One of the pillars of democracy, he reminded his listeners, is a recognition and tolerance of diversity—diversity of opinion, of background, of approaches to a problem. (E. Pluribus Unum—out of many, one—remains our national motto.)

Hits Discrimination In Social Agencies

PM

"It scarcely seems credible," Dr. Lindeman declared, "but there are still reputable social agencies which practice racial discrimination, thus violating the principle of cultural pluralism. One may easily find social agencies administered according to the dictator principle, a denial of managerial diversity. There are communities where the existing social agencies are 'frozen in' in such a manner as to make the rise of new and experimental approaches to social problems relatively impossible, thus negating the principle of methodological diversity. Insofar as these practices persist, social work is certainly not exemplifying democratic value."

New York, N.Y.

Dr. Rene Sand of Belgium, world-famous authority on health and welfare, told the conference that Europe was gradually pulling out of the war debris and making impressive gains on what Lord Beveridge called the Five Giant Evils of society—want, disease, ignorance, squalor and unemployment. As the contingent emerges from war-created ruin, he told the International Conference of Social Work, increasing stress is being placed on preventive health and welfare programs, designed to eliminate the Five Evils rather than to take care of their consequences as they occur.

Tues. —4-20-48

Another Kinsey Anecdote

A copy of the best selling Kinsey book, *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male*, was stolen yesterday from the exhibit stand of the Family Service Assn. of America at this convention. Miss Adele Russell, in charge of the exhibit, defended the social workers from suspicion arising from the theft.

"They've all read it, anyway," she said.

Daily World 5-22-48

SUCCEEDS JANE E. HUNTER

Miss Ethel S. Storey who has been with the Phillis Wheatley Association for twenty-three years and started as private secretary to the founder and executive secretary, was unanimously elected to succeed Jane E. Hunter by the board of trustees on Tuesday, May 11. After having served efficiently in this position for several years, Miss Storey became office manager. When The Phillis Wheatley Association moved into its present eleven story building Miss Storey became assistant executive secretary and since that time has grown in status and in ability to carry on the work of this nationally known organization.

The institution is fortunate in selecting Miss Storey who graduated from Tuskegee Institute under the great educator the late Dr. Booker T. Washington. Miss Storey took extension courses in Social Work and received her M. S. degree from Western Reserve University in 1943 The executive secretary-elect was born in Columbus, Georgia but has lived in Cleveland since she has been employed by The Phillis Wheatley Association. Sat. 5-22-48

At this time, Miss Storey in additional to bing assistant excutive secretary, supervises and directs the staff of forty employees. This gives her a broader field in which to gain further executive experience She has under her supervision an educational director, a graduate of the Atlanta School of Social Work, who in consultation with Miss Storey, is doing a fine job. Atlanta, Ga.

Quaker Aide Tells Of Austrian Work

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The youth of Austria is keenly interested in the workings of democracy in the United States, it was reported here by Jean Fairfax, former Dean of Women at Tuskegee University, who returned recently from two years as a member of an American Friends Service Committee team in Austria.

Miss Fairfax, who was the first Negro to have been sent abroad by the Quaker organization when she left this country in March of 1946, specialized in work with Austrian young people. She cited as an example of the interest of Austrian youth in our democracy and its problems, the desire of several of the young people with whom she worked to come to this country to do "interracial work."

During her first winter in Vienna, Miss Fairfax organized youth groups at a neighborhood center run by the Quaker team in the British sector of the city. The youth groups, which met in the evenings, were "experiments in democracy," Miss Fairfax said, and an attempt was made to have the young people organize themselves and thus develop a "sense of responsibility." Anywhere from 15 to 40 youths, ranging in age from 14 to 25, attended each meeting, she said.

In the summer of 1947 Miss Fairfax helped organize and served as director of the first Quaker "work camp" ever held in Austria. The camp was held in Brixlegg, a village badly damaged by American bombing. Twenty four young campers, representing many nations, spent eight weeks in the village, helping people rebuild their homes.

This past summer she co-directed two such camps. One was in Klagenfurt, a city near the Italian and Yugoslavian border of Austria. Participating in the camp were young people from eight countries — Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Poland, Russia, Hungary, Austria, and the United States. They cleared rubble from a park and playground for seven weeks, during which time they removed some 1000 cubic meters of rubble.

Toward the end of the summer Miss Fairfax and 14 other campers went to a nearby village of Treffen which had been severely damaged by flood. Clothing and shoes were sent in by the Service Committee as the first step and then the work camp spent three weeks on a mountain, 1000 meters above the town cutting through a new road to replace the one that had been washed out. The road will enable farmers who had been isolated farther up the mountains to get down to the village.

Another part of Miss Fairfax's work was the distribution of clothing to the most needy people in Vienna. Since she speakes German fluently, Miss Fairfax did a great deal of visiting in the homes of those who received the supplies. The visits were an effort, Miss Fairfax reported, to interpret to the Austrians the "people behind the packages," those in America who cared enough to send them.

Despite severe physical hardships, Miss Fairfax reported that the Austrians had a tremendous "will to live." They do feel, however, she said, that they are "caught between the power of the United States and that of Russia and that their opinions and wishes count for very little in the scheme of power politics."

Miss Fairfax's home is in Cleveland, Ohio. She graduated from the University of Michigan in 1941, and did graduate work at Union Theological Seminary and at Columbia University, receiving her Master's degree in comparative religion from the latter. From October 1942 until August 1944, she served as Dean of Women at Kentucky State college. From Auguest of 1944 until leaving for Austria in 1946 she served as Dean of Women at Tuskegee.

JEAN FAIRFAX

Urban League Executive Becomes Presiden Of R. I. Conference Of Social Work

PROVIDENCE, R. I. - James N. Williams, executive secretary, Providence Urban League, was elected president of the Rhode Island Conference of Social Work at its annual meeting on June 18. The Urban League executive who served for several years as vice-president of the Conference, succeeds Herry F. Burt.

Mr. Williams has headed the Providence Urban League since its establishment in 1940. Prior to this he served 14 years with the YMCA movement. He is a native of Iowa, and a graduate of Des Moines University and New Jersey State Teachers College, and has done work at Columbia University. He lectures at Brown University frequently and talks at other colleges and schools in Rhode Island. Sat. 7-3-48

He has served on numerous advisory committees in New Jersey and Rhode Island. He was a consultant to the President's FEPC, a member of the Govenor's Commission to study employment problems of the Negro in Rhode Island, and helped to organize the Rhode Island Committee on Fair Employment Practices. He is also a member of the boards of the Wellesley Institute for Social Progress, the Rhode Island Children's Friends Socety, and the Rhode Island Social Hygiene Association.

In addition to holding one of the vice-presidencies of the Rhode Island Conference of Social Work for several years prior to his recent election to the presidency, Mr. Williams has been actively engaged on many of the organization's committees, particularly the Social Action Committee of which he is chairman.

Social Work Director

JAMES N. WILLIAMS

DPW CASE WORKER — Miss Mary Alice Burch is the first Negro employed as a case worker by the Cumberland County Department of Public Welfare, Fayetteville, N. C. Miss Burch is soon to receive her Master's degree from Atlanta University School of Social Work.

Forrester Washington Feted By School's Alumni

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, was signally and tributarily honoed fo twenty yeas of butarily honored for 20 years of service at the school by alumni and friends during the Annual Alumni Dinner held at the Chelsea Hotel, while the National Conference of Social Work was in session. Fri. 5-7-48

Mr. Washington in a comprehensive address to the alumni ,presented a resume of the year's work, outlining the progress the problems, and the future plans of the School, including the extension of field work assignments, and the increase in possibilities of specialization in the various processes of case work, group work and community organization. The alumni were encourag-

Mrs. Cochrane Wins Place On Social Service Index Unit

Mrs. Hortense Cochrane, Chairman, Case-Work department of of Atlanta University school of Social Work, has been appointed to the technical advisor's Board o the Social Service Index, 50 Grant Building, Atlanta. This organization is a research and clearing house which maintains a central index service to social case work records of various health and welfare agencies of Fulton and DeKalb counties and extends services to some statewide and federal agencies throughout the country. Wed. 5-19-48

The technical advisors' board is concerned with matters of general policy and the relationship of social service agencies which are members of the social Service Index. J. E. Mellett is president, Wright Bryan is vice president and Mrs. Mary Ansley Miller is executive secretary.

Negro Serves At N. Y. Child Care Center

YONKERS, N. Y. (ANP)—Miss Lois Marie Samuda, a native of Boston and holder of degree in sociology from Simmons college and the New York school of Social work, is the first Negro to serve in a professional capacity on the staff of Leako and Watts Home school, located on the Hudson in the suburb of Yonkers. She is one of five social workers who work with dependent youngsters of all races and creeds at the school and in foster homes provided for them. Sun. 5-1-48

Interviewed here last week, she said that the school from which her field work was performed, is the oldest institution of its kind in the state and the first voluntary child-care agency in the city to operate under the 'race Discrimination Amendment" passed in 1942.

Specifically, her tasks are to supervise youngsters assigned to her at the school and in foster homes of the community. Those placed in foster homes are watched over by their home workers until they have made suitable adjustment to their new life. A thorough intake study of the child plus recommendations of a psychologist, psychiatrist and physician are means by which a clear-cut picture of each child is obtained .

A member of Delta Sigma Theta sorority, Miss Samuda secured her master's degree on an Urban league fellowship. Of her work, she said that attitudes and racial harmony are of great import in the well-being of the child.

West Coast Matron Cited For Social Work

PALTO ALTO, Calif. — Mrs. Muriel Collier, only Negro psychiatric social worker in Northern California, recently passed examinations given all social workers at the Veterans Administration Neuro-Psychiatric hospital here, with the highest rating of all who took the test. 5-29-48

A graduate of the University California, trained in psychiatric social service at the University of Chicago, Mrs. Collier is at present engaged on special research for a paper to be read at the International Congress on Mental Health at London, England, August 11-21.

In Alameda county, where she is again the only Negro employed by the County Welfare commission, she handles the state aid program for the blind and aged. During World War II, she served as a Red Cross psychiatric social worker at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and afterwards joined the home service department of the Red Cross as staff psychiatric worker.

She is an active member of Delta Sigma Theta sorority.

Mrs. Collier's research project is entitled "The impact of War On Children. and its effect on family life as seen in a Veterans Administration Neuro-Psychiatric hospital." 5-29-48

Interrupting her career for a time. Mrs. Collier is at present planning to join her husband, Lt. Frank B. Collier at Lockbourne Army Air Base, Columbus, Ohio.

Social Worker Loses Job For Anti-Bias Activities In Ind.

INDIANAPOLIS — (ANP) — Wilson Head, president of the Interracial Civil Rights Committee lost his job as social worker in Flanner House here last Wednesday. His services were discontinued because of his crusading efforts to break down discriminatory policies directed against Negro citizens.

He and the committee were responsible for getting many down-town stores to extend their services to the Negro public. He was discharged without a hearing, though he, as well as the Association of Social Workers, Indiana and Indianapolis NAACP branches, repeatedly asked that an open hearing be held. It was reported that Mr. Head had issued a statement saying he had "resigned" from his job—a statement which he denied.

Truman Seeks Aid for More Workers

dent Truman in a special message to Congress. In addition to asking for an expansion of coverage and an increase of 50% in the amount now being paid retired workers, the President made several other recommendations, among them: The adjustment of benefits to keep pace with the rising cost of living, and that women become eligible for old-age benefits at 60 instead of 65.

Also, he urged that pensioners be permitted to earn up to $40 per month in part-time employment, instead of $15 at present, without losing their social security benefits.

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Expansion of the present social security laws to cover 20 million additional workers, including farm laborers and domestic employees, was requested May 24 by Presi-

Confused, Weary Travelers Get Expert Aid From Comely Miss

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.— Confused, weary or lost travelers arriving at the Broad Street Station in Philadelphia find a ready and willing helping hand at the Travelers Aid desk in the comely person of Miss Elvah Marsia Waters, one of the many social workers employed by this nation-wide agency.

Beneath the brightly shining Travelers Aid lamp, familiar to millions of tavelers of all races, Miss Waters, like other staff workers in 110 major cities, render services as varied as the personalities and cihcumstances of those who seek her assistance.

And, like the rest of her sister social workers of various races and creeds, she serves all without regard to their race, creed, or economic status.

The greatest number of requests for assistance, the attractive Travelers Aid worker said in an interview recently, are children who must travel alone, adults unaccustomed to traveling, newcomers from abroad to whom the language and customs of this country are a mystery, families migrating to new areas in search of a better life, and run-away young people.

Each year more than a million people avail themselves of the services offered by her organization, Miss Waters said. The agencies are supported principally by the Community Chests in the cities in which they are located, some by local individual campaigns. Local Travelers Aid Societies are members of the National Travelers Aid Association.

Miss Waters is Philadelphia—born, attended Bennett College in Greensboro, N. C., where she majored in sociology, and later earned her master's degree at the Atlanta University School of Social Work. She began her employment with the Travelers Aid Society of Philadelphia in 1942.

tering the social work profession.

Miss Mary Alice Burch is the first Negro to be employed as a case worker by the Cumberland county department of public welfare, Fayetteville, N. C. She received her social work training at the Atlanta University school of social work and will be awarded the master of social work degree at the next university commencement. Miss Burch is also a graduate of State Teachers College, Elizabeth City, N. C., and was employed as a teacher in the Martin county public school system prior to ...

HOUSING IN SOUTH SLOW TO IMPROVE

Average Family Living Better Than in 1940, Council Finds, But Change Is Slight

By JOHN N. POPHAM
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 16—That small-town and down-on-the-farm life celebrated in song and story still is not too attractive from the housing viewpoint for the average Southern family, according to a survey released today by the Southern Regional Council.

Before the war 7,000,000 of the 10,500,000 families in the South lived in houses that did not meet the minimum standards of comfort, health and safety, the report says.

Today the average Southern family lives in a slightly better house than in 1940, it continues, but the improvement is relatively slight and over-all Southern housing "lags farther behind the rest of the nation today than it did in 1940."

"Housing has improved least since 1940 in the South's cities and towns," the report goes on. "The mass movement of population from the farms to the cities during the war, the shortage of construction materials, high building costs—all these factors have contributed to overcrowding and the growth of city slums.

Farmers' Wealth Gains

"Rural housing, on the other hand, has improved considerably. For the first time in years farmers have had money to spend on repairs and improvements, and rural electrification has moved ahead rapidly.

"Encouraging as these gains are, we must again take note of the fact that rural housing in the South has not kept pace with that in the rest of the country; today it compares less favorably than it did seven, or even seventeen, years ago."

Although overcrowding usually is associated with city slums, census figures show in 1940 that there were more persons than rooms in almost half the farm homes in the South, the report notes.

This situation was eased when many people left the farms during the war, but since the end of the war "a considerable number of persons have returned to the farms, and overcrowding is once more a serious problem."

In 1940 the census found widespread lack of sanitation in sewage disposal on Southern farms. By 1947 a total of 1,000,000 farm dwellings in the region either had water piped into the house or had flush toilets installed, but in the rest of the country the increase in the number of houses with such facilities was three times as great.

The steady increase in electrification is the most encouraging aspect of Southern housing, the report declares. In 1940 only one Southern farmer out of six had power lines connected to his house, but by 1945 there was a gain of 100 per cent in the number of rural houses served by power lines.

Blame Put on Tenancy

"There are few areas in the South where farm housing is generally good," the report decleares. "We shall not go into all the possible explanations for the South's poor farm housing, but one significant fact stands out: tenancy and bad housing go hand-in-hand."

There has been a sharp increase in the number of Southern families living in urban areas, and one out of eight urban families have no running water, 23 per cent have no inside toilets, and the number of houses in need of major repairs has decreased only 1.5 per cent since 1940.

Negroes as a group are the poorest-housed citizens in the South and the entire country, the report declares. "In the South only one Negro in ten has a home which meets minimum requirements and over one-third live in homes which need extensive repairs and have no modern improvements whatever," it adds.

"The migration of Negroes to cities in the past fifteen years has made Negro urban housing, already overcrowded, even more inadequate.

"Forty per cent of the South's Negroes live in rural areas, and most of them are found in the Cotton Belt, where housing is the worst in the nation."

The report ranks Florida first in housing standards and conditions in the South and ranks the other Southern states as follows: Texas, Virginia, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Tennessee, North Carolina, Kentucky, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas and Mississippi.

The report was prepared by Helen Bridgman, research assistant for the Southern Regional Council.

Travelers Aid Forms Negro Advisory Board

Memphis World
Tues. 5-25-48

Members of the Negro Advisory Board for the Travelers Aid Society during their first meeting as a board Monday of last week at Good wyn Institute were divided into committee groups. Presiding over the meeting was Prof. B. T. Hunt, principal of Booker T. Washington high school, who has been associat ed with the Travelers Aid Society since the early days of the last war.

Chairman Hunt highlighted the meeting by explaining to new board members some of the functions of the Negro Advisory Board, and told of the Travelers Aid-USO work dur ing the war. Giving him professional advice in this regard were Miss Eva Sams, executive secretary of Trave lers Aid, members of her staff. They included Mrs. Marion Johnson, Mrs. Alpha Joe Beauchamp, Miss Martell Trigg, and Miss Alma Haines.

Negro case workers came into the Travelers Aid Society by way of the United Service Organization (USO) During the war salaries of the USO-Travelers Aid setup were paid by the USO, but Travelers Aid pro vided most of the personnel at rail road stations as well as professional guidance. Miss Sams took the inita- tive to help retain race workers as members of her Travelers Aid staff when the USO "folded up." Tues.

Besides Prof. Hunt original mem- bers of the USO-Travelers Aid Ad- visory Committee are Mrs. Mary E. Murphy, principal of Alonzo Locke School; and Lewis O. Swingler, edi tor of the Memphis World. They started with the program in 1942.

The several committees and their respective members are as follows:

CASE COMMITTEE....Mrs. Rose H. Branch, chairman; Dr. R. Earl Bland, Dr. James Byas, Mrs. Al- pha Joe Beauchamp, Editor Swing- ler, and Mrs. L. E. Brown.

PUBLIC RELATIONS....Mrs. L. E. Brown, chairman; Rev. St. Julian Simpkins, Richard Wright, III, and Miss Martell Twigg. 5-23-48

SERVICE COMMITTEE.... Mrs. Mary Murphy, chairman; Miss P. S. Bolden, assistant chairman; Mrs. J. C. Martin, Mrs. D. Hill, Miss Al ma Haines, and C. R. Lawrence, Sr.

BLIND NEGRO AT HARVARD

Sirs:

It is my opinion that your magazine would enjoy wider circulation and be more acceptable to the American public without your numerous articles and extensive pictures of Negro and white fraternization, *i.e.*, "Harvard Friends" (LIFE, April 26).

FRANK MOORE
Byhalia, Miss.

Sirs:

LIFE is too damned sanctimonious regarding racial relations in the U.S. What is so remarkable about a white man and a colored man living together? Why doesn't it show two white men living in the same room?

It is a sad and bitter commentary on life in the U.S. when we congratulate ourselves on the basis that a white man has befriended a Negro.

BERNARD THAL
Allston, Mass.

Sirs:

To Clarence Holloway and Rober Lee Humphrey I would like to say that I am glad to live in the same country with both of them.

CHARLES T. QUINNEY JR.
Northwestern University
Chicago, Ill.

LASSIE AND MASTER

Sirs:

... As an attorney I could not help but admire Clarence Holloway's determination to become a member of the bar. I thought that a Seeing Eye dog might help him in getting around, so I am enclosing a check for $25.

WILLIAM A. KLEIN
Cleveland, Ohio

Sirs:

LIFE has dealt me a blow. There is a bone of contention which I must chew with you. You claim that Clarence Holloway is the only blind student [illegible] Harvard Law School. For three years I have worked hard and faithfully to put my master, Richard Ford, through Harvard Law School; and now that the job is almost done (he will graduate this month) I find that LIFE has passed me by. Please send me an editorial pat and scratch for my ear. I am very sad and my tail droops with dejection.

LASSIE
Seeing Eye Dog
Cambridge, Mass.

● LIFE apologizes, with appropriate pats and scratches.—ED.

Helps Blind In Trinidad

[illegible] Allen, 21-year-old blind resident of this city, left here last week for Trinidad where she will assume management of the Blind Institute.

Miss Allen, who has advanced in spite of her handicap, was blinded at the age of two by Lysol which was mistaken for cocoanut oil shampoo.

OPPORTUNITY AWARD FOR WOODS — B. J. Woods, Atlanta blind teacher of crafts, industrial arts and Braille of the Metropolitan Atlanta Blind is shown being presented the National Urban League's Opportunity Award by George Edwards, assistant director of the Southern Field Division of the League. Looking on is Nelson C. Jackson, director of the unit. Mayor Hartsfield, of Atlanta, nominated Woods for the award.

Blind Section Hand Uses Wife's Eyes To 'See' His Work

Young Woman Began Working On The Railroad During the War Period

KANSAS CITY, MO. — Mary Alonge, who stands over five feet tall in men's work shoes, admits that her job as a section hand with her blind husband is the best work she's ever had.

A broad grin lights up Mary's round, smudged face as she tells about her work of cleaning out boxcars at the Rock Island dump yards here. Shoveling dirt, unloading whatever debris has accumulated in the cars, wielding a pick in cold weather to loosen frozen ground, all are part of an eight hour daily shift for Mary, who's been employed here for five years.

Working constantly beside the young woman is her husband, Joe, tall, slender and dark, who needs her with him because of failing eyesight. Physicians who have examined Joe have given no hope that his sight will ever be improved.

"If he could see better, he would be doing something else. Well, we both work," commented Mary.

Since a railroad yard isn't exactly the place for frills, this stocky woman wears men's overalls, a leather jacket and an old wool scarf tied around her head.

Mary began her job during the war, when all the railroads, desperate for help, first began hiring women as laborers. Her husband, who had been rejected by the army because of his almost sightless eyes, was employed at the yard doing piecework. One day Joe's boss came around and asked him if his wife wanted to work.

Mary went down the next day and "never quit." There were about 40 women in the yards then, cleaning tracks and doing other labor formerly done by men. Most would quit or lay off when cold weather came along. Today, only one other feminine worker, a switch oiler, is still there.

Mary and Joe each earn 94 cents an hour, which brings their week's income to $90.24. And they are saving as much as they are able—what with doctor's bills and increased prices—so they can buy a little house. They have long dreamed of it.

Race Priest Starts Boys' Town in Chicago

CHICAGO — How Episcopal minister Leonard Anderson single-handedly established a "Boy's Town" of his own to care for homeless youths in Chicago is told in a January Ebony photo-feature which says the young race cleric began his work of rehabilitation in his own home and at his own expense.

Today, the Ebony story states, "Father Anderson's work is embodied in Randall House, an interracial home for boys with an annual budget of $25,000 and a trained social worker as head. But the entire venture began when the young cleric first learned that not one of 65 public and private child-caring institutions in Illinois would open its doors to Negro boys."

Reverend Anderson had an orphan who had been jailed for auto theft paroled in his care and took the youth into his own home. This same youth, branded a criminal by the state, later went on to college and became a teacher in the east.

The home which is located on Chicago's west side now cares for 18 boys and has a waiting list of several hundreds. Foremost citizen of today's Randall House roster, the magazine says, is Eddie Bland who left his home in Arkansas at 13. Under the tutelage of Father Anderson, he now works steadily and recently won the semi-finals of 112-lb. class CYO boxing tournament in Chicago.

Blind Man Wins Award for Service

Urban League Gives Citation in Atlanta

ATLANTA — Upon recommendation of local citizens, William B. Hartsfield, mayor, selected as nominee for an "Opportunity" award, for the first time in the history of the magazine, "Opportunity," official organ of the Urban League, Phedora J. Woods, who is active in the rehabilitation of other blind persons. He is to receive the National Urban League Certificate of Recognition for outstanding contribution in his field.

various fields of work or for meritorious acts.

Sought Dignity for Blind

Paying tribute to Mr. Woods, in the Southern field office of the Urban League, Nelson C. Jackson, director, praised the recipient for his efforts to increase the dignity of his field and for contributing to the esteem with which colored Americans are held.

Blind since January, 1910, Woods has done an outstanding job here in teaching blind persons in crafts, industrial arts and Braille. It was not until last year that he received any pay. He attended schools for the blind in Texas, Tennessee and Kanss City and taught school at junior colleges in Mississippi and Birmingham.

Blindness No Handicap

The Detroit News Spelling Bee Queen for 1948 is Miss Juanita Louise Hall, 14, eighth grade student at Jefferson Intermediate School. A grade winner for the third time, she lost her sight six years ago, and her books and dictionary are written in Braille. Shown with her is Eric Rankin, white, runner-up in the spelling bee. (Jones Photo)

GIFT TO THE BLIND; T. R. Savage, (second from left) manager of the Moderne Music and Radio shop, Cincinnati, presented to Jesse D. Locker, president of the Negro Sightless society, certificate of ownership for a Norge Self Defrosting Refrigerator, Savage's contribution to the home for the blind at 411 Clinton st. On the left is G. A. Martin, executive secretary of the Society and on the extreme right, Mrs. Josephine Alfred, chairman of the House committee.

Blind Student, White War Vet Become Real Pals at Harvard

NEW YORK—The story of how a 24-year-old blind student and a white war veteran have become inseparable friends at Harvard University Law School is related in the current issue of Life Magazine. They are Clarence Holloway of Philadelphia, who has been blind since he was 14, and Robert L. Humphrey, 25, who was wounded on Iwo Jima.

Both enrolled last fall and after meeting at their first class, Humphrey led Holloway to the dining hall. The two later moved into a room on the campus together and now do their studying and socializing together. Holloway is the only blind student on the campus and often girls from Radcliffe College read aloud to him.

Holloway, whose memory has been sharpened by blindness, uses a special Braille apparatus to take notes in class. In the evenings a group of the fellows hold informal discussions on law points. Often on Sundays Holloway and Humphrey go on double dates with Holloway escorting Miss Vicky Foster, a Boston University student.

Blindness Failed To Stop Enterprising Storekeeper

The Afro American 6/19/48 Baltimore Md. 46c

LAST month marked the second anniversary of Joseph O. Albert's entrance in business as a storekeeper. Operating a store for two years may be no distinguished accomplishment, but for Mr. Albert it has been a boon. He has been blind for 13 years.

He was established in his business at the Mercy-Douglass Hospital at Philadelphia with the assistance of the Pennsylvania Council for the Blind and the hospital's board of directors.

The hospital secured the place for him and the board let him use it rent-free.

Running his place was Albert's first job since a functional disorder cost him his sight back in 1935. During the interval, he has undergone five operations in an effort to regain his vision.

Joseph O. Albert has been blind for 13 years, but that hasn't prevented him from making a success of his store at the Mercy-Douglass Hospital, in Philadelphia. He is shown making a sale to Miss Myrtle Grace as his wife, Bertha, looks on.

Former Pullman Porter

At the onset of his disability, Mr. Albert was employed as a Pullman porter and living in New Orleans.

A short time later he and his wife, Bertha came to Philadelphia. They live at 1810 W. Jefferson St.

As might be indicated by the fact that he has not missed a working day since taking charge of the store, Mr. Albert, who is 47, likes his job. He credits the aid of his wife, whom he married in 1924, for much of his success.

He also has a nice word to say about the hospital personnel, visitors, and patients with whom he has business dealings.

Convenient for Hospital

Articles sold at the store include confections, newspapers, magazines and a number of other items which are found at a small corner store.

Persons at the hospital think it is highly convenient.

Mr. Albert doesn't think blindness should wring all the initiative out of a person. He said a sightless person who is "physically healthy otherwise can find something useful to do."

He appeared to have couched his philosophy in the statement: "When you're blind, you have to go through with it the rest of your days, so you just can't give up."

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Booker T. Washington Mission

Gift Held Up After Marva Visits Mission

Champ's Wife Finds Five Dirty Tots In Unkempt Quarters

A $1,000 gift intended for the Booker T. Washington Mission for Tan-Yank war orphans at Liverpool, England was withdrawn by Joe Louis during his overseas stay after his wife, Marva, made a personal visit to the institution.

The mission operated by Rev. Fr. G. Daniels Ekarte, Marva declared upon her return to Chicago last week, is nothing like what "I'd been led to believe."

Expecting to find the Liverpool mission housing 185 unwanted offsprings of American Negro soldiers and English girls, Marva told the Defender she was shocked to find only five, ragged, undernourished tots.

PLACE UNKEPT

The place itself was unkempt, had none of the facilities one would expect to find in a nursery, and no one capable of taking care of the infants.

Carlessly tossed aside, and obviously forgotten, Marva said, were a number of packages sent to the mission by sympathetic Americans. Many of them with postmarks a year old had not even been opened, she declared.

Not only did the champ's wife express herself as disappointed with the physical appearance of the mission, but, she added, she was not impressed by Fr. Ekarte.

He seemed to be in a state of confusion and it was obvious to me that he had no program and didn't know what he was doing."

When she questioned him closely about the operation of the institution, called for a Financial report and asked the identity of his directors, Marva said his confusion mounted.

However, she reported, he was eager for cash contributions.

Aware that Marva had come prepared to make a heavy donation in the name of Joe Louis, Marva said Fr. Ekarte was so anxious to get the money he offered to rename the mission in honor of the Brown Bomber.

Marva interrupted a tour, arranged by Joe's publicity agent, to visit the mission. She first became interested in Fr. Ekarte through, Mrs. Archibald Carey, Jr., of Chicago, who had been instrumental in raising funds and other gifts for the mission.

Mrs. Roosevelt Donates $2,500 Award To Center

By GLADYS P. GRAHAM

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Mrs Franklin D. Roosevelt gave the $2,500 awarded to her by Bryn Mawr College (awarded to her for distinguished achievements in the field of international relations), to the the Wiltwych Aid to Youth fund-raising drive which is punting for a $1,000,000 goal. Robert Cooper, noted Negro social worker, heads the interracial school for delinquent boys ranging from eight to 12 years. Mrs. FDR has been active in the school for six years and serves as a member of its board of directors. She is also co-chairman along with Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt.

Blind Help The Blind In Ohio; Ex-Sharecropper's Son Aids Too

CINCINNATI, Ohio—A comfortable home for the Negro blind, a dream that has lived with George Martin, executive secretary of the Negro Sightless Society, 411 Clinton street, since he was blinded by a pot of boiling lye, at the age of 14, is gradually coming true.

The Ohio Negro Sightless Society was organized January 15, 1930. Charted July 25, 1930, by George A. Martin and Jesse D. Locker. Later assisted by the late Doctors R. B. Beamon and James Ross, and financed by such philanthropist as the late George W. Heinle, Mrs. Sig Kriegman and A. L. Hinson, who contributed the first dollar to the society on February 22, 1930.

Later Paul Conley contributed the first five dollars. The original 13 blind members have in sixteen years increased to 51. Meeting places have shifted from Christian Church (1930); Calvary Baptist Church (1933), 410 Clinton street (1937), the Cordelia Hotel, 342 W. 5th street (1941); Ninth Street White Cloud Laundry (1944), and the present site, 411 Clinton street, since August, 1945.

Through appeals by Joseph Garreston in his daily column in the Cincinnati Enquirer, the kitchen has been completely furnished with appliances. A beautiful stainless steel sink was donated by P. E. Snyder and Sons, of Blanchester, Ohio. George W. Heinle II, donated the latest institutional range, while the Modern Music and Radio shop, owned by T. R. Savage, 623 W. Court street, Cincinnati, donated a Norge Self-Defrosting refrigerator.

"Sets An Example"

"We are indeed grateful for the kindness and cooperation given us by our many friends. But we are especially grateful to Mr. Savage for donating the Norge refrigerator. It sets an example for some of the more fortunate people in our group who could help more of the handicapped if they would," remarked George A. Martin, executive secretary of the Negro Sightless Society. "I am still proud of the refrigerator, because you, Mr. Savage, was the first man of our group to donate anything worthwhile.

"Our institution could still use more chest of drawers, small radios and dishes. It is the only institution of its kind for Negro sightless in the United States.

"We get letters from all over the country asking how to organize a society and create a home such as ours," remarked Martin as he reviewed the history of the organization.

"Mr. Savage, my heart beats with joy to know that a young business man in our own group has seen fit to donate a Norge refrigerator, not only for the gift itself but it indicates that our own people are becoming more alert to needs of the community," remarked Councilman Jesse D. Locker, president of the Ohio Negro Sightless Society, in accepting the refrigerator, April 10, at the home of the society.

"Theodore Savage, was the sixth child in a family of 12 of an Alabama sharecropper. He is 32 years old now and has been in Cincinnati for 23 years. Savage has had a pretty tough row to hoe. His family was dirt poor, when they brought this nine year old youngster to Cincinnati, but they and he were determined that he'd get an education and he got one too. He was graduated from Stowe School and Woodward High School and got a degree at night at the College of Commerce and Engineering of the University of Cincinnati. He worked as a porter at Mark's Pharmacy, Court and Cutter sts., for ten years to put himself through school. Now he has a nice little business of his own with which he is doing very well.

"We of the Modern Music and Radio shop, feel and do hope that this Norge Self Defrosting refrigerator will bring years of satisfactory service and proper food preservation to the home of the Sightless Society," Savage replied.

Virginia Blind Veterans Train For Regular Jobs

NORFOLK—Even total blindness hasn't shelved the ambitions of Virginia veterans who lost their vision as a result of service in World War II.

This was disclosed this week by C. C. Bice, officer-in-charge of the Norfolk Veterans Administration Office, who pointed out that of the 24 veterans classified as totally blind in Virginia, 8 are in training to overcome their handicap and two are already satisfactorily employed. The others are in the process of advisement, he added.

The VA official said that of the totally blind verterans in training, four are taking institutional training and four are training-on-the-job under Public Law 16 which provides trainning for disabled veterans.

In addition to training offered under the VA's program of rehabilitating disable veterans, blind veterans may be entitled to certain equipment to help them overcome their handicap. This equipment includes typewriters, radios, Braille writers, recording equipment, razors and Braille watches.

Those who have bee.. issued such equipment, Mr. Bice said, may now have minor repairs done without prior VA approval, by presenting their prosthetic service cards to any repair shops. will bill VA for the work done.

Interracial Boys' Home To Open This Fall

DETROIT—The United National Justice Council, 405 Gratiot ave., an organization seeking to establish a home for boys announced this week through its secretary, Hosea B. Small, that the home will open in November of this year.

The home will be located in Oakland county, 20 miles from here, and will be open to all boys from eight to 17 years old, without regard to color or creed.

Planned to provide a wholesome environment for boys of this age group, the home will feature athletic facilities and will put emphasis on training in trades and special skills.

Father Flanagan's Successor Named

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

RT. REV. MSGR. NICHOLAS H. WEGNER

has been named the new director of Boys Town, the Nebraska community founded for underprivileged boys by the late Msgr. Edward J. Flanagan

Founder of Boys' Club Named 'Outstanding Citizen of Year'

NUTLEY, N.J.—(NNPA)—The Nutley Lions Club has selected Mrs. Beatrice Perry, founder and director of the Reinheimer Boys' Club of Nutley, as the "outstanding citizen of the year," it was announced last Friday.

The selection of Mrs. Perry was made by an eleven-member town-wide special committee.

The Lions Club will present Mrs. Perry a silver plate "in recognition of outstanding community service" on June 16, the date of its annual concert to raise funds for the blind.

Members of her Boys' club have been invited to a father-son dinner on June 20, Mrs. Perry disclosed last Friday.

Mrs. Perry, widow of William Perry, is 57 years of age and has been active in welfare work, Mrs. Perry said last Friday, since 1932. Besides the present club on the present club offers recreational, underprivileged children of a gymnasium at the rear of the and Nutley. The sale building for indoor play. The ade aprons has made it club is completing arrangements or the club to purchase Schooley's Mountain to stage a boxing show this summer under direction of Charles

Last year, as a result of 13 years' from a rummage sale last winter provided coal to heat the Nutley club building.

Gymnasium Planned

Future plans, Mrs. Perry said last Friday, call for the erection of a gymnasium at the rear of the house which will help to underwrite the cost of hand-made aprons in Newark and possible for the club to stage a boxing show this summer under direction of Charles

Andriola, ex-boxer and owner of the Nutley Cab Company, who gave boxing lessons all winter to club members.

Beloved Athlete and Priest Takes Over At Boys Town

Boys Town, Neb., Sept. 23 (U.P.) —A man who can direct a boys' baseball game, sing the Mass in a firm tenor, and supervise the actions of the altar boys, all within an hour, has been given the big job of handling the world's most publicized little men.

The Right Rev. Nicholas H. Wegner, known in his more athletic days around Humphrey, Neb., as "Nickie," has succeeded the late Msgr. E. J. Flanagan as director of Boys Town.

It's Pinnacle of Success.

For a man who spent a good part of his 23 years of priesthood organizing, planning, and administering, it is the pinnacle of success, because Father Wegner, who walks with a limp and holds some sort of unofficial speed record for reciting Latin, is known and loved by most Catholics and many non-Catholics in the archdiocese of Omaha.

Born at Humphrey 50 years ago last July 6, his early love was athletics. The old-timers say he could hold down the third-base hot corner as well as any semi-pro baseballer in the state.

His deeper love was that of priesthood, for which he took vows in Rome in 1925 after years of study at Teutopolis, Ill., St. Paul, Minn., and Washington, D. C.

He took over the job of assistant pastor of St. Cecilia's Cathedral in Omaha in 1925, and watched the church grow from a small brick structure to a towering marble and concrete monument.

In January, 1936, Father Wegner, still comparatively young, became director of St. James Orphanage, largest institution for the homeless in the city.

Up the church ladder he climbed, to papal chamberlain and to chancellor in 1939. In 1944, the 46-year-old priest was elevated to a domestic prelate and invested with the title of right reverend monsignor.

After the recent death of Archbishop James Hugh Ryan, the energetic monsignor served as administrator of the archdiocese until the installation of Archbishop Gerald T. Bergan.

Home For Aged Ends First Year Of Operation Here

Happy Haven, a home for convalescent and aged persons has recently passed its first year of operation. The organization began in March 1947, having the Atlanta Association for Convalescent and Aged Persons, Inc., as its operating board.

Having thus enjoyed one year of successful and useful operation, the home today has a story to tell which Atlantans may hear and see next Wednesday afternoon, April 23, at 2 o'clock at the Happy Haven Home, 1821 Anderson Avenue, S. W. This home now occupies the seat of the former building for Negro children at Battle Hill.

At the close of the meeting, patrons and visitors will be given the opportunity to conduct an inspection tour through the building. The home is always open but it is hoped that visitors and other interested persons will find it convenient to come at 3 o'clock next Thursday.

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The Colored Orphans' Home Society

The Colored Orphans' Home Society of Louisville, which was organized in 1877 by the white and colored citizens of Louisville and incorporated in 1915, continues to aid the colored orphans and dependent children of Louisville. In 1938 the building at 18th and Dumesnil was sold to Simmons University and an endowment fund was set up to aid orphans in their pursuit of high school and college education. Since that date, the society has sent 82 orphan children to college and a number of them have graduated and are making a success in the community. The scholarship awards are given to orphan children to provide a college education. These awards include payment of tuition, books and incidentals. A number of those who have received scholarships have contributed to the fund upon graduation. At present, there are six students who are being aided at various colleges in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and Louisiana and one student being aided at Central High School of Louisville.

The board of directors of the Orphans' Home Society takes this opportunity to thank the citizens of Louisville who have contributed to this project and wish to know that the children who have been aided are deeply grateful to them.

Louisville. ATWOOD S. WILSON, President.